The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,091—New Series.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1894.

Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S COPENHAGEN CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

SHIPPING.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE PER S. S. "PENINSULAR."

BAGGAGE belonging to Passengers by the P. and O. Steamer "PENINSULAR" should be sent to the VICTORIA DOCKS for SHIPMENT up to 6 P. M., on THURSDAY, 14th instant, or to the P. and O. Company's DOCKYARD, Mazagon, not LATER than 9 A. M., on the Following Day.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1894. 5 P.M.	
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th	June.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	22nd	"
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	G W Atkinson.	29th	"
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell.	6th	July.
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	13th	"
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	20th	"
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	F. H. Seymour	27th	"
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd	Augt.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	10th	"
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	17th	"
B.* HYDASPES	2996	450	E. Gordon	24th	"
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	31st	"

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

B.* This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

ROSETTA, 27th June; SURAT, 11th July;
CATHAY, 26th July.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th June, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	C. Bellen	2,841	500	1st July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	16th June.
GISELA	F. Cossovich	4,253	350	9th July.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	350	21st June.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 12th, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, s. s. Manilla, 25th June, and s. s. Singapore, 23rd July, 1894. BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th July, 1894.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 8, 1894.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF DUBLIN	F. Snow.	3267	about 16th June.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck amidships. Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th May, 1894.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

A LECTURE READ BY PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER (In Pamphlet form).

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 19th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 14th June, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,190 tons, on the 16th June, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on the 14th June, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 4th July, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th June, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Captain.	Departure from Bombay.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	July 2.
ARABIA	G. Read	July 20.
ARMENIA	R. Garrick	August 22.
ASIA	J. Laird	September 26.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	October 13.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings: Bombay, June 7, 1894.

PASSENGERS—
—DEPARTING
BY MAIL STEAMER.

Trunks, Bags, Hold-Alls, Ulsters, Dressing Gowns, Caps, Straw Hats, Travelling Rugs and Wraps.

ASQUITH & LORD,

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

GEM RINGS.

FINGER RINGS, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires, Turquoises, Opals, Pearls, Corals, &c., or any combination of Gems, will be found in Great Variety at

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

The quality of Stones is of the very best this Season, while the Prices have been kept as low down as possible. Inspection of the Grandest and most Fascinating Collection of Rings is Respectfully requested.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walk, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

WHISKIES IN JARS OR CASKS — GINS IN JARS OR CASKS

TRADE MARK.

WHISKIES.

Cash. Rs. a. Per doz.	Credit. Rs. a. Per doz.		Cash. Rs. a. Per gal.	Credit. Rs. a. Per gal.
28 0	32 0	TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT	13 8	15 0
		Do. do. in Casks of about 8 gals	13 4	14 12
26 0	29 0	TREACHER'S FINE OLD GLENLIVET, 8 gals	12 4	13 12
		Do. in Casks of about 8 gals	12 0	13 8
35 0	39 0	TREACHER'S SPECIAL LIQUEURS Whisky	16 12	18 12
		Do. in Casks of about 8 gals	16 8	18 8
26 0	29 0	TREACHER'S OLD IRISH	12 4	13 12
		Do. in Casks of about 8 gals	12 0	13 8

GINS.

Cash. Rs. a. Per doz.	Credit. Rs. a. Per doz.		Cash. Rs. a. Per gal.	Credit. Rs. a. Per gal.
29 0	32 8	TREACHER'S DRY Unsweetened	13 12	15 4
		Do. in small Casks of about 8 gals	13 8	15 0
29 0	32 8	TREACHER'S LONDON OLD TOM	13 12	15 4
		Do. in small Casks of about 8 gals	13 8	15 0

Jars, Taps and Casks charged extra.

CAUTION:—The Genuineness is Guaranteed by the Trade Mark of the Company being Branded on the Metallic Capsule and on the Cork.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & Co.'s "APOLLO" SHIRT.

	Per ½ Doz. Rs. a.
LONGCLOTH LINEN FRONTS and CUFFS	24 0
LONGCLOTH FINE FRONTS and CUFFS	27 0
EXTRA FINE for DRESS.	30 0
FRENCH CAMBRIC, NEWEST PATTERNS	27 0
OXFORD and "HOPSACK" MATTE	30 0
TROPICAL FLANNEL ......from	33 0
WHITE and COLORED GAUZE FLANNEL	45 0
ALL WOOL TENNIS FLANNEL.	45 0

CASH OR V. P. P.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long,	in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3¾	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

THE ST. JAMES'S BUDGET (LONDON).

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.

EVERY FRIDAY. SIXPENCE.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

SOME SHORT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:

"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
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"The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET is now as near perfection as possible."—"Sunday Times."
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The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies for 37*s*. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32*s*. 6*d*. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYO GUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

POPULAR CLOCKS.

REGULATOR CLOCKS—

All in well finished and seasoned Wooden cases, 3 feet high, excellent Timekeepers when properly fixed on a substantial wall, striking the Hours and Half-Hours on a Gong or extra large size Bell.

8-day Clock, superior make	Rs.	60
Do. medium quality, striking on a large Bell	"	40
Do. extra long case	"	55

ELECTRIC CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES—

The Electric Clock is one of the latest as well as the simplest and most useful Inventions of the present day. It requires no Winding, as this is performed by the Clock itself with the aid of a dry battery placed on the top of it. Those who trust their Clocks to servants to be wound would find these Clocks very useful and convenient, as they do away with frequent irregularities and neglect on the part of servants.

ELECTRIC TIMEPIECE, with dry battery complete	Rs.	80
Do. do. do.	"	110

ARMY CLOCKS—

LIKE THE Carriage Clock has a watch movement. The objects chiefly aimed at are, still greater portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility. It has strong well finished solid Lever movement, 5-inch enamelled dial with bold figures, and is enclosed in a solid leather or teakwood outer travelling case with lock and key. The case of the Clock itself is a substantial nickelled drum opening at the back and front on a hinge, to admit of winding and setting hands. It is altogether a sound and serviceable article, on which dependence can be placed.

Timepiece, the same as above, with 6-inch dial	Rs.	75
Clock, do. do. do.	"	95

BRACKET CLOCKS—

American 8-day Clocks, in fancy imitation oak and gilt or fancy stained Black Wooden cases, well seasoned, 5-inch dial, from 15 to 18 inches high, Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

French-made Clocks, black and gold Wooden cases, very handsome, with Brackets to match. Rs. 125 to Rs. 180.

ENGINE-ROOM OR SHIPS' CLOCKS—

In solid nickelled cases, specially made to withstand the varying temperature of an engine-room.

Very highly recommended for Mills, Factories, or Vessels, 6-inch white enamelled dial, bold figures, stout hands, with seconds hand.

Timepiece	Rs.	55
Ditto. ditto. Clock	"	75

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

RUST May be absolutely and for ever prevented by Coating all bright Metal with

CRYSTAL ENAMEL.

TRANSPARENT AND INVISIBLE.

BOMBAY. { PHILLIPS & CO., LD., } POONA.

SCHULTZ & CLIFTON,

PHOTOGRAPHERS,
MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

STUDIO Open for PORTRAITURE from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

ENLARGING, Copying, and Reducing. Printing in Silver, Bromide, and Platinum from Amateur's own Negatives.

BUT WHY SUFFER Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

Annas 8 and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

WITH COUGH AND COLD?

NOTICE TO SMOKERS.

IT is noteworthy that the EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT lately issued orders to use in future a GOVERNMENT STAMP on the Boxes of Cigarettes daily Manufactured and Exported from Egypt to all the different parts of the World.

The introduction of this system of using Stamps came into force from the 1st of March, 1894, and has been made chiefly with the object of putting a barrier between the real Egyptian Cigarettes Manufactured in Egypt and those Manufactured elsewhere, and unjustly called Egyptian. The Manufacture of these so-called Egyptian Cigarettes has caused great detriment to the Egyptian Government, and to deter this practise Stamps have been adopted and are fixed on all Boxes of Cigarettes coming from Egypt. The Egyptian Government made Stamps in three different colours—Red Stamps are used for boxes containing 100 Cigarettes each; Green for boxes of 50 each; and Yellow for boxes of 25 each. Smokers are requested not to trifle with the Government Stamp, it being the indication of the Genuine Egyptian Cigarettes. They are so fixed that they can easily be cut apart when opening the box.

Smokers will, therefore, take notice of the Stamps on the Boxes of Our Cigarettes, and thus they need not entertain any apprehension of their Genuineness. They are distinct from those made here and elsewhere of different kinds of Tabacco of a decidedly inferior quality.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE AND CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TO BE HAD ALSO AT

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR.

ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

GREAT COAT CLOTH

FOR Military and Police Great Coat Cloth of all the regulation colours and qualities, apply to the

ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 422, High Holborn, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,

STEAMER TO KARACHI.

DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,580 tons, 2,300 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY direct to Karachi.

STEAMER TO MORMUGAO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer, MAHANADI, 1,192 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every SATURDAY to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Viziadroog.

These Steamers have excellent Cabin and 'Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.

Cabin Fare, Rs. 15; 'Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports.
Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.

SHEPHERD & Co.

MADRAS RACES,

JANUARY 19TH, 22ND, 24TH, 26TH, 1895.

THE following ALTERATION has been made in the Terms of Race No. 7, THE ARAB DERBY, viz.:—

For ALLOWANCES—Maidens, 7 lbs.; Galloways allowed 7 lbs.

Read ALLOWANCES—Maidens on 1st May 1894, 7 lbs.; Maidens 10 lbs.; Galloways allowed 7 lbs.

FIRST ENTRANCES CLOSE on 15TH JUNE.

(By Order)

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary, Madras Races.

GENT'S SILK UMBRELLAS,

PARAGON FRAMES—NATURAL STICKS.

BEST LONDON MAKE.

FINE LAVENTINE	Rs.	7	8
FINE TWILL SILK	„	10	8
SUPERFINE TWILL SILK	„	12	8
BEST TWILL SILK	„	16	8
EXTRA RICH TWILL SILK	„	18	8

ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY.

THIS FIRM are the LARGEST SHIPPERS of BRANDY in the World, with the exception of Messrs. HENNESSY, as will be seen by the returns for the past Five Years as extracted from the *Wine Trade Review* of February 15th, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, and 1893:—

	Gallons.
JAMES HENNESSY & Co.	3,161,135
BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.	1,363,190

This clearly proves that their BRANDY is appreciated all over the World.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS.

TO ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.

FIRST CLASS ENGINEERING BUSINESS, for SALE, at Quetta, complete with Workshops fully equiped.

For full particulars apply to the ASSIGNEES, Messrs. RUSSELL and Co., Quetta.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

FIGS and RAISINS.

JUST RECEIVED, per P. & O. "GANGES"

A Small Consignment of

SMYRNA

FIGS and RAISINS (Seedless) Quality

NON PLUS ULTRA,

NEVER IMPORTED IN INDIA.

Packed in Neat Paper Boxes of nearly 3 lbs each.

Figs	per	Packet	Rs. 2
Raisins Sultanie, Seedless	„	„	2-8

N.B.—The Consignment being a Small one, Gentlemen are requested to book their Orders soon to prevent disappointment.

Apply Sharp to

D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP ....Rs. 10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,57,922

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
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LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security.
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Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.

Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE: EARTHEN-WARE AND CAST IRON PIPES.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esquire, Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Essoofally Esmaljee Nulwalla, an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 14th inst., at 2 p.m., at Jugjivan Keeka Street, near Golalwady, a quantity of earthenware pipes and fittings of sizes, cast-iron rain water fittings, of sizes, brass cocks, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, June 14, 1894.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 207 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
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CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
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PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
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JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

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Sole Agents, Bombay.

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GENUINE RICH CLARETS,

Shipped by the above Firm,

TO BE HAD of

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SOLE AGENTS for INDIA,
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MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,
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WANTED.

NOTICE.

WANTED, for the Mysore Department Public Works, FIVE OFFICERS, in the Grades of ASSISTANT ENGINEERS and SUB-ASSISTANT ENGINEERS. Salary of Sub-Assistant Engineers (who will be eligible for promotion in due course as Assistant Engineers) will be Rs. 60 to 80, 100, and 150, and that of Assistant Engineers, Rs. 200, 250, and 300. The usual Travelling Allowances in addition to salaries are attached to their appointments.

2. All applicants must produce certificates of having passed through the Engineering Colleges at either Madras or Poona, and of having obtained University Degrees in Engineering, and must have had practical experience since leaving College.

3. Natives of Mysore with a good knowledge of Kanarese, and practical training as Engineers will be preferred.

By Order,

D. M. W. CAMPBELL, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Public Works Department.

Mysore, P. W. Department, Central Office, Bangalore,
5th June, 1894.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE English-built Canoe LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, folding Steps, &c., by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One New Single-seated BROUGHAM, with Brake suitable for one or pair, by Windower.

One New stylish VICTORIA, hung on Half C. Spring behind, by Windower.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest Style, neat furniture.

A fresh Consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in Bags of 7lbs. Price Rs. 6 per Bag.

Apply to

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WEYMOUTH COLLEGE.

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THIS well-known Public SCHOOL receives Boys from India, and takes Entire Charge of them, if necessary.

Among the many Successes gained by this School during the Past Year are, at

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Cambridge: Chancellor's Medal for English Verse.

Woolwich Entrance: 10th place, direct from the School.

Second place in the Public Schools' Competition for the Spencer Cup at Bisley.

There is a Special Class for Sandhurst and Woolwich under A. G. PICKFORD, Esq., M.A., 10th Wrangler.

A small Class (Limited to 6) of Boys preparing for Naval Cadetships, is under the charge of the Revd. A. A. CARRE M.A.

Owing to the Increase in the number of Boys, a large new Boarding House has just been built by the Revd. H. P. PRICE, M.A., Second Master.

Full particulars may be obtained at the Office of this Paper. Numerous references to Parents and former Pupils in India and England.

HOME, in ENGLAND, OFFERED by a WIDOW LADY, to One or Two Children, between Six to Twelve years of age, at Moderate Terms. She is residing in one of the Healthiest Suburbs of London alone with her Daughter, aged 18, who would undertake Musical instruction. There are excellent Day Schools for Young Gentlemen and Ladies in the immediate Neighbourhood. Highest References given. For further particulars address "J. K.," care of DAVIES and Co., Advertising Agents, Finch-lane, Cornhill, London.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..........£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL ....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
MADRAS.
COLOMBO.
KANDY.
GALLE.
SINGAPORE.
HONGKONG.
SHANGHAI.

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.

Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Repayable on Demand at 2 per cent. p. a. on Daily Balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for Six Months .... 4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months .... 4½ per cent. „
Do. Two or Three Years ...... 4½ per cent. „

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the Safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India............................Commission ⅛th per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody } „ ⅛th „
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India } „ ⅛th „

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..................................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund......................................$ 42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
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RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

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NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 120,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a neverfailing and permanent Cure. It

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Propritors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams. I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu."

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had bean almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quanantity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.
"45, Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

GOLDPRIZE-MEDAL, NATIONAL ACADEMY

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Billiousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of a Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

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SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR
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BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE, LIMITED,
ANCOATS, MANCHESTER; 146, MINORIES, LONDON;
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Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
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COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. SOLE MANUFACTURER—J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street London, W.C.

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		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„	1,000,000

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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	$	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
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The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	„	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:
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FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER

THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

ECONOMY,
MODERATE PREMIUMS,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,

Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.
Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.

Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange.

The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to:—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL......... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exeed......£8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securiteis amount to £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium	1875		£	742,553
„	„	1885	„	966,107
„	„	1887	„	968,043
„	„	1892	„	2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned.

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to .... £ 4,730,358
Total Accumulated Funds .... „ 8,003,265

GROWTH of FUNDS—

1882	£ 4,842,054
1887	„ 5,763,091
1892	„ 8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years	£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Bombay.

SECOND PAMPHLET.

THE BOMBAY RIOTS.

THE GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION AND THE OFFICIAL REPORTS.

January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.

Prince's Dock.—The steamer Bahaduri left the dock on Tuesday.

Victoria Dock.—The steamer Iran left the dock yesterday.

Entertainment to a New Justice of the Peace.—Mr. Ramlal Nandram Naik, of Sookarwar Peith, Poona, entertained at an evening party, on Sunday week, Mr. Balkrishna Bhiwaji Tanaji Nakawa Patel, on whom the Bombay Government has lately conferred the title of Justice of the Peace.

Accident to a Victoria.—At 8 o'clock, on Tuesday evening, a hack victoria was being driven out of the Baboolnath Temple, at Gamdavi Road, when the front portion of the vehicle suddenly separated from the hind part, throwing the driver down on the road. The horse with the front part of the carriage bolted towards Gamdavi Temple, where its progress was checked. There were two men in the victoria, but they escaped unhurt.

Burglary at Dadar Road.—Doonga Loomba, residing at Dadar Road, has reported to the police that some time during the night, of Monday last, some person entered his shop from the back door of the room, where he and his nephew were sleeping, and stole gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 39. From enquiries made by the police, it appears that the room was entered not from the back door, but from the roof by removing the sky-light.

Fatal Fall from a House.—Mr. P. Byrne, the deputy coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at Girgaum Road, regarding the death of Balloo Krishna, a carpenter, aged twenty years, residing at Moogbhat Lane. On Tuesday, the deceased was working on the roof of a house, which was in course of construction at Thakordwar Road, when his foot accidentally slipped, and he fell down on some loose timber from a height of about forty feet, and was killed on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A Dispute between Husband and Wife.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Peace, solicitor, made an application for leave to withdraw the summons of Mrs. Fido against her husband, Mr. John Fido, as the latter, through his solicitors, Messrs. Bland and Noble, had agreed to pay his wife Rs. 50 per month for her maintenance, being the full amount allowed by the Code. Mr. Noble, of Messrs. Bland and Noble, said that he was instructed by his client, Mr. Fido, to agree to the terms. The Magistrate asked Mrs. Fido whether she was willing to withdraw the summons if Rs. 50 were allowed to her for her maintenance, and on her consenting thereto the Magistrate granted the application.

Fire at the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Mills.—Shortly after 6 o'clock yesterday evening, a fire broke out amongst some loose cotton lying in the blow room of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Mills, at Girgaum Road, of which Messrs. Khatao Mackonji and Company are the agents. Telephonic messages were immediately sent to different fire-brigade stations, and the steamers from Byculla, Gowalia Tank, and Chinchpoogly promptly attended, but they were not brought into requisition as the flames were extinguished in ten minutes by the Automatic Sprinklers, fitted in the room. The damage by water and fire is estimated at Rs. 700. The outbreak is attributed to friction caused by a stone passing through the machinery.

Branded to Death.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, the deputy coroner, concluded the inquiry regarding the death of Dhondee, a girl, aged sixteen years, who had been branded with a heated iron by a woman of immoral character named Succoo, about two months ago, and who died in the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the 3rd instant, from the effects of the injuries inflicted on her. The circumstances, under which the deceased had been branded, have already been reported in these columns. The evidence of several witnesses having been recorded, the jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by septicæmia, consequent on the wounds which she received by being branded with a heated iron by the woman Succoo, under such circumstances that the act of Succoo amounted to an offence of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Dhondee with a heated weapon.

Criminal Breach of Trust by a Postal Peon.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case, in which Shaik Ismail Gool Mahomed, lately a peon in the employ of the Postal Department, stood charged with criminal breach of trust as a public servant in respect of Rs 25, belonging to one Shaik Abdul Kadur, a Mahomedan sea-faring man. The facts of the case have already been reported. The accused in defence said that he was in the service of the Postal Department for two years. On the 3rd May, 1893, he went to complainant's house to pay the money to his son Mahomed Hoosein, who went upstairs and brought a Mahomedan to sign the receipt as Mahomed Hoosein did not know how to write. The Mahomedan signed the receipt, and the accused paid the money to Mahomed Hoosein in the presence of two men, who were standing there at the time. This was a false charge brought against him on account of the ill-feelings existing between his (accused's) younger brother and Mahomed Hoosein. Accused did not know the name of the two men, in whose presence he paid the amount to complainant's son. The Magistrate disbelived the statement made by the accused, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A False and cowardly Charge.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case, in which Maree Kushna, a Mahar, residing at the back of the Byculla Terrace, Clare Road, charged his mistress Ramee, with voluntarily causing hurt to him with a knife. Mr. Mehervaid appeared for the complainant. It was stated that about 10 o'clock, on the morning of the 31st ultimo, the complainant had an altercation with the accused, who immediately afterwards left the place. About a couple of hours afterwards the complainant's daughter Bhagee went into the room and found her father lying on the floor in a pool of blood with a knife stuck on the left side. On being questioned by the daughter as to the cause of the injury, the father replied that he had been stabbed by Ramee. The police were informed, and Inspector Good immediately repaired to the scene, and had the man removed to the J. J. Hospital, where the wound on being examined by the House Surgeon, appeared to have been self-inflicted. The police found on enquiry that no alarm was raised by the complainant, as the people who had been working only a couple of paces away from the door of complainant's room, heard no noise whatever. It was also discovered that the complainant had been out of employ for sometime past, and that he had often been taunted by his mistress for not earning any money. The magistrate remarked that the case appeared to him to be a false one. No alarm was raised and no resistance was offered by complainant. The knife was a blunt instrument, and must have been used with some force, if the object of the accused was to kill him, but the wound was only superficial and skin-deep and the doctor was of opinion that it was self-inflicted. Taking into consideration all the circumstances the magistrate was inclined to concur in that opinion. Although the complainant's daughter and sister were near, yet he did not cry for help. Besides those points the statement made by the complainant before the police differed in many particulars from that he made in court. His Worship therefore discharged the accused, and ordered complainant to pay Rs. 25 to her as compensation for preferring a false charge against her.

THE THIRTY-THIRD BIRTHDAY OF THE MAHARAJA OF IDAR.

In celebration of the birthday of his Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Idar, a darbar of sirdars, officials, and other State servants, was held in the big chowk, near the royal palace. The ceremony commenced at 6 p.m., and was an imposing one. Inside the chowk, a guard-of-honour was drawn up, the band in the rear playing sweet airs at intervals. When his Highness arrived, preceded by the chobdars and the aide-de-camp and followed by the Commander-in-Chief, Private Secretary, and the Attache to his Highness, the whole company remained standing until his Highness seated himself on the dais. Soon after the sirdars and the officials made nazars. The priests then chanted incantations, and the artillery fired the usual feu-de-joie, the musicians played upon their respective instruments and filled the air with sweet sounds. The State mulls performed feats, and the darbar terminated.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

NO SURVEY CERTIFICATE FOR PASSENGERS.

Captain W. Pangge, of the s. s. Panto, yesterday appeared before Mr. Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, to answer the summons obtained against him by Mr. James B. Mackay, an assistant conservator of the Port, for carrying fifty-one deck passengers to this port from South Africa without the necessary survey certificate and thereby infringing Act VII. of 1884.

Mr. Nicholson, acting Public Prosecutor, represented the Crown, while Mr. Owen, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, solicitors, defended Captain Pange.

In laying the facts of the case before the court Mr. Nicholson said that Act VII. of 1884 provided that every vessel carrying more than twelve passengers should be provided with a survey certificate, and the penalty for the infringement of the Act was a fine of Rs. 1,000, to which the owners and the captain of the vessel were liable. In this case the master of the vessel was summoned to appear before the court. He arrived with his ship from South Africa on the 9th instant, having touched several ports, viz., Cape Town, Natal, Alegoa Bay, and Delagoa Bay. On his arrival in Bombay he signed the arrival report made out by the pilot (Mr. Vaughan), and admitted having no survey certificate with him. Being called upon to give an explanation the captain wrote a letter to Captain Maurice Beane, Port Officer, stating that he was ignorant of the number of passengers he was allowed to carry, but he knew there was a regulation as pointed out to him. He also stated that Messrs. Macduma and Company, agents of the steamer in Natal, said that if there was any trouble afterwards they would explain matters, and they induced him to take the passengers to whom they had issued tickets. Mr. Nicholson submitted the captain had been led to violate the Act. The matter had been brought before the court, because many other vessels owned by the British and Colonial Steam Navigation Company, who were the owners of the s. s. Panto, had arrived in this port without survey certificates. Every time a vessel brought passengers without the certificate the captain pleaded ignorance, and the Port Officer accepted the excuse. This seemed to have led the owners to believe that they never would be prosecuted for such an infringement of the Act. The Government had undertaken the present prosecution to show that when more than twelve passengers are carried a survey certificate must be obtained. The accused previously visited this port as the mate of the s. s. Zulu, and on that occasion brought forward the same excuse. The Public Prosecutor asked the court to inflict such a fine upon the captain as would teach the owners of the vessel the need for obtaining a certificate.

Mr. Owen for the defence said that after what had been stated by the Public Prosecutor he did not propose to offer any evidence; as it was apparent that a nominal breach of the Act had been committed, owing to the captain's ignorance of the actual regulations. He admitted that ignorance of the law was no excuse, but contended that the captain should not be dealt with severely, for while he knew there were certain regulations he did not know what they were. He had never before brought a steamer to the port, and did not know anything about the law in India. He (Mr. Owen) considered that a nominal fine would meet the case. The fact that other steamers of the same company brought passengers without the certificate had nothing to do with the present charge. The Public Procutor did not wish to press the charge, and therefore Mr. Owen asked the Magistrate to deal with the accused leniently, as this would be sufficient to show the owners that they could not carry more than twelve passengers without the certificate.

Mr. Nicholson remarked that the owners could not be got at in Bombay. Notices had been sent from the Bombay Port Office to Natal calling the attention of the authorities there to the law, so that captains leaving for Indian ports might be reasonably supposed to be informed of the necessity for survey certificates. The cost of survey in Bombay was Rs. 170, and the fine imposed upon the accused must cover that amount.

In disposing of the case the Magistrate said that the only thing he had to consider was, what would be a reasonable fine to inflict upon the captain of the ship. It did not appear to him that the evasion of the Act was prompted by any desire on the part of the accused to profit by the carriage of the passengers, but at the same time it was necessary that regulations for the protection of passengers should be enforced. The question whether the captain would recover any part of the fine or the whole of it from the owners was not one with which the court was concerned. The captain alone being before the court his case would be treated on its merits. The maximum fine for the offence was Rs. 1,000, but considering the circumstances of the case his Worship did not think it necessary to be very severe upon the captain, whom he fined Rs. 200.

Mr. Owen said the fine would be paid by Messrs. Graham and Co., the agents for the vessel.

INSOLVENT DEBTOR'S COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Farran presided at a sitting of the Court, and disposed of the following, among other matters, yesterday :—

RE DEVIDAS HARIDAS.

Mr. E. B. Raikes, for a creditor, applied for an adjournment of the rule calling upon the insolvent to show cause why his case should not be restored to the board. Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, consented on condition that copies of affidavits were served upon his client by Monday next. His Lordship accordingly adjourned the matter for a week.

RE COOVERJEE LAKHAMSEY.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, saying that the matter had been adjourned to that day, as one of the creditors had not been served with a copy of insolvent's affidavit on a previous occasion.

Mr. Robertson, in opposing the application on behalf of a creditor, said that the insolvent had obtained monies by misrepresentation, for which he was at present undergoing imprisonment under a decree of the Small Causes Court; and it was to avoid that decree that he had applied for the benefit of the Act.

His Lordship refused an interim order.

RE CANJEE JEWRAJ.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order, with leave to amend the schedule.

RE MAYARAM ADITRAM.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order for three months, with leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule. His Lordship granted the application.

RE GANPATRAM HARDATRAM.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an adjournment of the hearing for three months; to which Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for a creditor, consented. His Lordship accordingly granted the application.

RE OTTO MARTIN.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an interim order for a week.

RE KHETSEY VALLJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of a creditor, asked for a month's postponement of the examination of certain witnesses on the ground that they were at present out of the jurisdiction. His Lordship granted the application.

THE MONSOON AT SEA.

The barque Tarapaca, which arrived here, on the 12th instant from Bangkok, under the command of Captain H. Kessent, reports having experienced very fine weather at first followed by strong squalls and heavy rain.—The s. s. Elwick, Captain A. Steele, which arrived in harbour, on the 12th instant, from Middlesborough, reports having encountered fresh winds and unsettled weather.—The s. s. Brindisi, Captain Wright, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Calcutta. She experienced moderate S.-W. wind in the Bay of Bengal, westerly winds off Ceylon, and thence moderate to fresh monsoon with heavy squalls.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ROVERS' FOOTBALL CLUB.

A practice game will be played on the Cooperage ground, this evening, at 5-30. Members of the B. V. A. Football Club are also requested to attend.

The *Madras Mail* writes :—"A baby marriage is now taking place in the West Avani Street, Madura. To-day is the third day. The bride is only four years old, and the bridegroom twelve. The child would not make up its mind to sit with her would-be partner in life who is no other than her aunt's son, for the tying of tali, nalangu and other ceremonies, unless and until a good number of brand-new copper coins were placed at her disposal. This in itself goes to show that it is not in a position to understand the significance of the great event. Another marriage is taking place in the same place in which the bridegroom's sister is the bride and to which no such exception can be taken, and the object of the parents in celebrating the baby marriage is said to be to kill two birds with one stone, and thereby to avoid the expenditure of a separate marriage later on.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

Says the *Mahratta* : Our contemporary of the *Bombay Gazette* has a leader on the character of the native press in its issue of Thursday last, evidently written with a view to teach to the vernacular journalists the lessons of sobriety, dignity and independence. We are thankful to our contemporary for the self-imposed task of a teacher so generously and, we hope, well-meaningly undertaken by it. We do not know if the *Bombay Gazette* has on its editorial staff men who could read the native papers in the original or whether the editor has to depend upon translations made either by the Government agency or otherwise. But from the tone and the spirit of the article we are led to believe that our contemporary has before it only a garbled account of the writings in the native press. We are told by this self-made teacher of the native press that some native writers call the acts of Government partial and unjust, and say that a Governor is a failure. But our contemporary does not state the grounds on which these charges are preferred against a Government or a Governor by the native press, though, so far as we know, native writers have never been slow to support their charges by facts most of which have stood the test of public scrutiny. The Anglo-Indian press, whether in the Northern India or in the Deccan, has oftentimes made similar charges against Government or individual Governors when Anglo-Indian interests were concerned. Very recently the Allahabad oracle called the Government of India mean and selfish, sn blindly refusing to re-impose cotton duties. If the Anglo-Indian press is thus at liberty to attribut motives to a Government, which we all know has no body or soul, fail to see what sin native writers have committed in following the example of these worthies in condemning a Government that refuses to pay any the least attention to the native public opinion, even in cases when the view of the officials concerned is manifestly incorrect, one-sided, ludicrous and absurd and their conduct high-handed and oppressive. We do not mean to say that the native press is ideally perfect in every way. There may be, nay there are, mistakes and failings, but they are certainly not more numerous than can be expected from the attitude and the example of the Anglo-Indian press, and the conduct of the officers of Government.

INDIAN CROPS ROSPECTS.

The final memorandum on the winter oilseeds crop of 1893-94 reads:—Area and Outturn of Linseed and Rapeseed.—Owing to the favourable rains of the autumn and to the inducement offered by the high prices prevailing in recent years, the area sown in most provinces was above the average. There were however exceptions. The sowings of linsed and rape in Bengal and the important rape sowings in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh were, for instance, seriously impeded by excessive rainfall; while in the exceptionally-situated province of Sind the river floods and rain were deficient. If it had not been for the curtailment of rape sowings in the North-Western Provinces the area under oilseeds in India would have exceeded the average, whereas, as matters stand, it was, though 2 per cent. above that of the previous year, something like 6 per cent. short of the normal.

The character of the crop varied in the different provinces with the varying character of the weather experienced after sowing, but generally speaking the outturn has been disappoing and the gross produce falls short of the average by 30 per cent. In Bombay alone the average output per acre has exceeded the normal in Berar the Central Provinces and the Punjab the increase in outturn has failed to keep pace with the increase in area; while in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces a decrease is accompanied by a decrease in average yield. The comparative poorness of the crop is due in some parts to the failure of rain in the winter, but generally speaking it is ascribed to the damage caused by rust and insects, occasioned by excessive rain and moisture in spring time.

The Assam mustard crop.—The area under mustard tn Assam differs little from that sown in the previous year or from the average: but the yield has proved inferior.

Trade.—Although the outturn of linseed was only 3½ per cent. above that of the previous year, the quantity exported by sea during the year ending 31st March, 1893, has risen from 390,000tons to 512,000 tons, and the valne from 552 to 750 lakhs of rupees, or nearly 50 per cent. more than the value of the wheat exported during the same period.

The reciepts of linseed and of rape and mustard for export at the port towns are exhibited in appendix B, and the figures under both heads, especially those nnder the latter, show a marked increase over the average of previous years. The exports of linseed from the Central Provinces to the ports were more than double the average amount.

DAILY EXPORTS.—June 13.

For Liverpool.

Werneth Hall s—102 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co 77½ cwts senna leaves, Bauer and Kranse; 4,000 cwts bone meal, E C Nanjee.

For London.

Peninsular s—14 cases indigo, V G Thanvi; 4 bales hides, Edward Bates and Co; 65 cwts gum, T Jamnadas; 30 cwts rubber cuttings, H J Dixon.

Alberta s—15½ cwts ramputree, Runchordas Persotum; 2 cwts oil cake, W Kaderbhoy and Co; 87 cwts dry ginger, Vagiee Kanjee; 225 cwts turmeric, Keeka Khooshall; 33 cwts gum, 32 cwts tamarind and 7½ cwts ramputree, V G Thanvi.

For Hamburg.

Alberta s—22 cwts myrabollams, Toeppen and Co; 200 cwts ajmaseed, Volkart Brothers; 8,001 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Ehrenfels s—4 cases stuffed animals, Glade and Co.

For Bremen.

Ehrenfels s—50 cwts olibanum, M J Joomabhoy and Co 220 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

For Antwerp.

Ikbal s—420 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Dunkirk.

St Marnock s—600 cwts buffaloe horns, R Kaderbhoy; 4,002 cwts poppyseed, Dharsee Nanjee and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, F Fischer and Co; 8,787 cwts linseed, Narsee Khairaz and Co; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

For Marseilles.

Abana s—2,001 cwts groundnuts, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co.

For Genoa.

Manilla s—1,999 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 200 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

For Trieste.

Manilla s—271 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

For Venice.

Manilla s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

For Hongkong.

Clyde s—6 chests opium, Jewanjee Nowrojee; 16 chets opium, David Sassoon and Co; 45 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 48 chests opium, H A Esmall and Co; 40 chests opium, N J Abraham; 30 chests opium, M H E Ellias; 6 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 25 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 15 chests opium, M Byramjee: 37 chests opium, H A Esmall and Co; 16 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon; 5 chests opium, M Cassombhoy and Co; 25 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 3 boxes silver coins (Rs 2828), O Chandbhai.

Marq Bacquehem s—300 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 1,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

For Shanghai.

Clyde s—133 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 10 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 20 chests opium, C Bamonjee and Co; 9 chests opium, N J Abraham; 110 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 68 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 50 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 76 chests opium, E J Abraham; 50 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 30 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 6 chests opium, M Cassombhoy and Co.

Marq Bacquehem s- 25 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.

Lindisfarne s—115 bales twist, B Culanbhoy.

For Kobe.

Marq Bacquehem s—125 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co.

Lindisfarne s—550 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 821 bales cotton, Chaturbhoy Morarjee; 1,150 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Calcutta.

Madura s—210 bales cotton, T G Young and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS.—June 13.

From Glasgow.

Armenia s—2 cases whisky, James Pearse and Co.

Clan Munroe s—1 hogshead whisky, Phillips and Co.

Clan Ranald s—1 hogshead whisky, Phillips and Co.

City of Dublin s—75 hogsheads ale, Robinson Morrison and Co; 9 cases whisky, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 100 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee.

Asia s—50 cases liqueur, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Australia s—1 hogshead whisky, Croft Mody and Co.

From Liverpool.

Branksome Hall s—50 cases portwine, Phipson and Co.

City of Dublin s—25 cases foolscap papers, C Macdonald and Co.

From London.

Shannon s—30 cases oilmenstores &c, Walter Nutter and Co.

Peninsular s—8 cases cheese, 3 cases ham and 5 cases cheese, H Maneckjee.

Chyebassa s—54 cases oilmenstores and 27 cases vinegar, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

From Hamburg.

Ehrenfels s—1 puncheon brandy, Croft Mody and Co.

Drachenfels s—11 cases glassware, Ally Mahomed Vulley and Co.

Stolzenfels s—2 hogsheads brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 3 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee.

From Antwerp.

Bhopal s—78 cases glassware, Jaffer Veerjee; 25 cases glassware, R Ebram Peermahomed.

Drachenfels s—5 cases writing papers, Hassonally Abdulally.

From Trieste.

Bormida s—4 cases envelopes, Surufally Tyabally and Co.

Vindobona s—4 hogsheads rectified spirit, Ookerjee Cawasjee.

From Genoa.

Bormida s—3 cases butter, 14 cases cheese and 50 cases vermouth, L G Inzoli; 70 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cawasjee; 36 cases vermouth and 24 cases wine, C Colonello.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or white hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for the "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Espl'de. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered	13	44	9	27	9	63	7	98
Wednesday, June 13th	2	4	2	34	2	25	2	92
Total	15	48	11	61	11	88	10	90
Total fall to June 13th, 1893	7	43	7	16	6	87	10	13
Total fall to June 13th, 1892	6	18	5	34	5	77	6	31

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

The following is the return of rainfall for the week ending Friday, 8th June :—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Jubbulpore	0	0	Nasik	2	20
Raver	2	6	Deolali	3	78
Nimbhora	2	64	Ghoti	2	40
Bhadli	1	45	Nargaon	0	54
Jalgaon	0	62	Warangaon	3	19
Sirsoli	0	40	Hootgi	0	11
Mhasawad	1	10	Mohol	1	22
Maheji	0	17	Madha	0	0
Pachora	0	51	Barsi Road	0	80
Kajgaon	0	99	Kem	0	0
Naydongri	3	31	Jeur	0	72
Chalisgaon	2	35	Pomalwari	1	60
Nandgaon	0	41	Diksal	1	30
Munmar	0	84	Lonauli	0	94
Lasalgaon	0	0	Dhond	0	72
Khervadi	2	34	Talegaon	2	34

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY THE 13TH OF JUNE.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·462	Calm	..	95·0	83·4	62	..	3·20	+2·72
Agra	29·454	N W	4	100·5	82·7	63	0·02	1·00	+0·51
Cawnpore	29·496	W NW	2	101·4	81·6	63	...	...	...
Allahabad	29·463	W S W	4	100·6	84·7	58	...	0·33	—0·63
Jhansi	29·491	S W	2	101·6	84·2	63	0·16	0·16	—0·76
Jacobabad	29·423	Calm	5	111·3	85·0	50	..	..	..
Karachi	29·576	W S W	14	96·5	83·7	86	...	...	...
Jeypore	29·495	N	2	96·1	75·9	77	1·85	2·67	+2·15
Ajmere	29·494	Calm	3	90·9	78·6	74	...	3·95	+3·68
Deesa	29·502	S S E	6	99·3	77·0	79	0·65	1·30	+1·12
Ahmedabad	29·511	S W	3	90·2	78·6	89	0·30	1·60	..
Bhuj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajkot	29·514	N E	7	83·4	74·7	82	1·69	2·48	+1·83
Veraval	29·543	W S W	16	81·5	75·8	96	2·76	4·83	..
Neemuch	29·556	N N W	15	91·7	72·7	91	0·66	2·57	+1·91
Indore	29·554	S	4	79·5	72·6	86	0·20	2·21	..
Saugor	29·538	S W	7	93·9	75·1	74	...	5·37	+4·53
Jubbulpore	29·559	W	2	92·5	76·1	76	0·14	1·31	—0·25
Hoshangabad	29·559	S W	2	87·3	75·7	76	0·71	3·39	+1·10
Khandwa	29·557	S	6	87·2	76·8	76	0·30	6·05	+4·12
Raipur	29·601	W S W	8	94·4	75·6	88	0·20	0·57	—1·44
Nagpur	29·599	W S W	12	88·8	74·6	70	0·03	3·38	+0·49
Amraoti	29·607	W S W	11	90·1	73·8	68	...	3·21	+1·01
Akola	29·569	S W	9	90·9	74·2	71	0·14	2·69	+0·86
Surat	29·509	W	M	86·0	75·5	91	0·28	5·04	+3·34
Malegaon	29·551	S W	14	88·9	74·6	81	0·02	2·06	+0·02
Bombay	29·625	W	20	84·4	75·5	91	2·77	11·34	+5·99
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aurangabad	29·597	S S W	18	91·7	72·2	82	...	1·08	...
Sholapur	29·659	S W	22	95·2	74·5	62	...	0·77	—2·03
Ratnagiri	29·700	S W	9	83·4	73·9	83	5·09	23·67	+10·81
Belgaum	29·727	W S W	?	75·3	66·3	86	1·50	5·47	+2·34
Goa	29·741	N W	13	85·1	72·4	79	1·43	17·91	..
Karwar	29·763	S W	6	84·2	74·6	85	0·56	15·24	—1·74
Mangalore	29·825	E	2	82·3	72·4	93	1·61	16·81	—0·06
Calicut	29·863	E	13	80·0	73·0	92	2·00	24·68	+8·55
Cochin	29·877	W	M	82·8	73·6	85	1·04	14·42	+1·62
Bangalore	29·818	W S W	14	81·8	65·9	83	...	3·27	+1·14
Secunderabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masuliptm.	29·697	WN W	4	95·2	76·0	71	0·15	1·14	—1·12
Bellary	29·750	W	13	91·5	76·9	63	...	0·68	—0·23
Cuddapah	29·740	W NW	...	100·3	79·9	56	...	0·73	—0·90
Madras	29·768	W	11	99·5	81·5	63	...	1·33	+0·50
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	29·813	W N W	9	97·6	78·8	57	..	3·11	+2·48
Negapatam	29·803	S W	9	99·1	76·7	72	0·07	0·17	—0·53
Colombo	29·911	W S W	10	84·0	75·0	79	0·58	7·26	+2·70
Aden	29·734	Calm	8	91·3	85·8	67	...	..	..

Bombay local rainfall : J. J. H.=3·52 (15·24) ; G. T. H. 2·34= (11·61) ; St. G. H.= 2·25 (11·88) ; C. P. = 2·77 (11·34).

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh. S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased everywhere. The fall has been rapid in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, Gujarat and at Khandwa, Akola, Surat, Malegaon, Bombay, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Belgaum, Goa and Bangalore, brisk at Karwar and Cuddapah, and moderate in other places. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are steep. Winds over the country lying to the north of latitude 16deg. and to the west of longitude 76deg. are irregularly cyclonic, while south westerly to north-westerly winds prevail over the rest of the country. The force has been fresh to strong at Karachi, Veraval, Neemuch, Malegaon, Bombay, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Goa and Bangalore. This morning the wind velocity was 28 miles an hour at Aurangabad, 22 at Karachi, 18 at Malegaon, 16 at Bombay, Sholapur and Nagpur, and 14 at Akola, and Ratnagiri. The maximum temperature is from 10 to 17deg. below the normal at Delhi, Ajmere, Rajkot, Indore and Khandwa, and the minimum 5 deg. in defect at Masulipatam, Neemuch, and Jeypore. The highest temperature in the shade was 111 at Jacobabad and the lowest 66 deg. at Bangalore and Belgaum. Humidity changes are irregular and skies are cloudy to overcast in several places. Heavy rain has fallen at Bombay (2·77), Veraval (2·76), Ratnagiri (2·09) and Calicut (2·00), between one and two inches at Goa, Belgaum, Mangalore, Cochin, Rajkot and Jeypore, and light to moderate showers at Agra, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Neemuch, Indore, Khandwa, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Nagpur, Akola, Surat, Malegaon, Karwar, Masulipatam, Negapatam and Colombo. The depression noticed in yesterday's report has moved inland, and is now central over Surat and its neighbourhood. It is now a distinct storm and the adnormal deficiency at the centre of the depression is nearly two-tenths. The weather all over the country lying to the north of latitude 16° is affected by the depression, and strong squally winds are likely to blow in Gujarat, Central India, Berar, the Bombay Presidency, Lower Sind, Cutch and on and off the West Coast between Goa and Karachi. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast between Karwar and Bombay is nearly twice its average strength, and heavy rain is to be expected. On the Malabar Coast it is moderately steeper than usual, and heavy rain is probable. The pressure difference between Bombay and Deesa is steadily increasing, and conditions are favourable for heavy rain in Gujarat, more particularly between Bombay and Ahmedabad. This depression appears to be threatening Gujarat and Kathiawar with floods.

H. S. STYAN,

Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, June 13.

Large and important pressure changes during the past twenty-four hours have modified the pressure distribution considerably. Pressure has fallen in Bengal and the depression in South-East Bengal has intensified considerably. Pressure at Chittagong, where the depression is greatest, is a quarter inch in defect. Heavy rain has fallen in Akyab and Chittagong. Pressure has also fallen over the remainder of India; rapidly in North-West India, and locally in Guzerat, and briskly elsewhere. Winds have strengthened considerably on the Bombay coast, and a strong monsoon is now blowing. Moderately heavy rain has fallen on the West Coast. There is a marked tendency to establishment of local depression in Guzerat, and hence there may be heavy rain there during the next twenty-four hours. Moderate and fairly general rain has fallen in the Central Provinces, West Deccan, Central India, and Burma. Skies are clear in the Punjab, but more or less clouded in other districts.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 12th June, 1894.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·602
Temperature of the Air	78·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·6
Dew Point	75·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·900
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·9
General Directions of wind*	SSE, WSW, SSW, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	433
Fall of Rain	2·92
Total fall during month	10·61
" " year	10·90
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 13th	0·73

* From midnight to midnight.

Mr. A. C. Jowett, Postmaster of Agra, died, on Saturday, of heat apoplexy.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Alboin, 649 tons, Captain W Ritchie sailed yesterday for Tuticorin, in ballast.

The B I S N Co's s s Vasna, 481 tons, Captain R J Rickford, sailed yesterday for Tuticorin and Colombo, with a general cargo.

The Hansa Line s s Ehrenfels, 1,521 tons, Captain T Wilkins, cleared yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The P and O Co's s s Brindisi, 2,129 tons, Captain G K Wright, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (2nd June), with a cargo of timber and 1,980 tons coals.

The Barque Tarapaca, 495 tons, Captain H. Kennett, which arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Bangkok (28th Februaiy), brought a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Wallace and Co.

The B I S N Co's s s Lalpoora, 2,140 tons, Captain J Stone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (May 30th), with a cargo of sugar, and Captain Williamson and Miss Blake as cabin and eight deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co's Clyde, 2,198 tons, Captain C F Preston, sailed yesterday for China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Sydney—Mr J Moore, Miss Linton, Mrs Norman and Mr C Skinner.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Nerbudda	1940	Bolt	Not fixed		M M & Co
E	Ehrenfels	1523	Wilkins	Bremen	14-6	Glade & Co
G	Taif	878	Hannah	Mauritious		Hajee Cassum
H&J	Avoca	1482	Abbas	Zanzibar	15-6	V Ebrahim & Co
K	L Charlemont	2055	Parker	Amsterdam	15-6	W&AGraham
L	Satrunjee	547	F Ahmed		16-6	Shepherd & Co
P	Saint Marnock	1951	Shrine	Dunkirk	23-6	
Q	Elwick	1577	Steel	Not fixed		

30 Ton Crane s. s. Avoca.....Abbass.....Zanzibar.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Rosetta	2039	Browne	Not fixed		P & O Co
2	Alberta	3216	Davis	Hamburg		T Morrison & Co
3	Manilla	2582	Parode	Genoa	25-6	C Borboro
5	Peninsular	2711	Loggin	London	15-6	P & O Co
6	Clyde	4136	Preston	China	15-6	P & O Co
8	M Bacquehem	2740	Wallusching	China	21-6	A L S N Co
10	Rosetta	2039	Browne	N F China		P & O Co
12	W Hall	2620	Mcquirries	Liverpool		E Bates & Co
14	Vasna	482	Rickford	Colombo	13-6	M M & Co
16	Pondo	1764	Tougye	Amsterdam	14-6	Graham

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
13	Lalpoora (s)	Stone	Mauritius, May 30
	Brindisi (s)	Wright	Calcutta, June 2
	Pemba (s)	Rothwell	Persian Gulf
	Baroda (s)	Doherr	Hamburg

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Iran (s)	Jennings	Liverpool, &c
	Alboin (s)	Ritchie	Tuticorin
	Clyde (s)	Preston	China, &c
	Vasna (s)	Rickford	Colombo, &c

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Rosetta, for China, &c.

" Lindisfarne, for Japan, &c.

The steamer Ehrenfels, Captain Wilkins, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

June.

8 Braunfels s..........Fogge..........Hamburg

DEPARTURES.

June 8—Steamers Shahzada, Commilla and Nevasa

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Arrivals. Date.	Arrivals. Vessel.	Arrivals. Commander.	Arrivals. From	Departures. Date.	Departures. To
April. 15	Mandarin	Raison	Jeddah		
May. 15	Nour-El-Bhar	Cook	Hodeida	13	Hodeida
17	Marathon H M's	Maconochie	Somali coast.		
28	Clan Cameron	Barr	Madras	28	London
	Britainnia	Parfitt	London		Sydney
	Dilwara	Mann	London		Calcutta
	Kirkdale	Sutherland	Calcutta	29	Jeddah
	Albion	Race	Barry		
29	Dalhousie R I M	Barwick	Somali coast.		
	S Berkhud	Platt	Somali coast.	29	Perim
	Tuna	Peters	Somali coast.	30	Somali coast
30	Venezia	Gheraldo	Mussowa		Mussowa
	Redbreast H M's	Stewart	Somali coast.		
31	Taurus	Wald	Bussorah	31	London
	Assam	Leigh	Bombay		
	Victoria	Adamson	Sydney	31	London
	Drumfel	Steidleman	Marryport		China
	King Arthur	Lockyer	Bussorah		Jeddah
	Clan Murray	Elliot	Madras		London
	Peshawur	Gadd	Calcutta		London
June. 1	Afghan	Barton	Jeddah		
2	Kurrachee	Inch	Bombay	2	Liverpool
	Salier	Blanke	Bremen		Australia
	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	4	Hodeida
3	Abdul Kader	Giovanni	Bussorah	3	Jeddah
	M Bacquehem	Walluschisg	Trieste		Bombay

Aden, June 4.

HIGH COURT.—June 14.

[Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Farran.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

274-93—Brown and M—Khetsidas Rambux vs Munchersha Sorabjee Mehta and another—Ardesir H and D—Part heard.

For further direction on Commissioner's Report.

427-91—Payne, G and S—Henry Charles Stephens, MP vs Alibhoy Esmaljee—Crawford B and C.

Postponed Long Causes.

108-92—Ardasir H and D—The Advocate-General vs Bai Poonjabai and others—Payne, G and S—Little, S N and B and Wadia and G.

629-93—Shamrao P—Heerabai alias Saloobai vs Pandoo Casinath Thacker—Chalk, W and S.

390-93—Payne, G and S—Govindjee Mohunjee vs Dossa Kirpal—Mansuklal D and J.

407-91—Tyabjee D P and C—Hajee Khan Habib Khan vs Ramjee, Antone and another—Chalk, W and S.

268-92—Chalk W and S—Pacotti San Jao vs Dagree—T A Bland.

For further direction on Commissioner's Report.

151-93—Wadia and G—Hajee Haroon Hajee Tyeb vs Hajee Ally Janmahomed.

76-93—Mansuklal D and J—Bai Dahi alias Navivahu vs Hurgowandas Jeewandas and another—Muljee and R, and Little S N and B.

[Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Starling]

Summary Suits to be heard in Chambers.

159-94—Dikshit Ganny vs Mohamed Ellias or Ellias Valad Hajee Ismail.

191-94—Brown and M—The Bank of Bombay vs Bar Tapi and another.

For Consent Decree.

248-93—Payne G and S—Balkrishna Bhivjee vs Bhimabai and others—Chalk W and S.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

655-92—Tyabjee, D P and C—Aimai and another vs Bapoojee Dhunjeebhai Banajee and others—Janardhan and A—Part heard.

356-91—Craigie L and O—Goverdhandas Khatav vs Rampurtab Sunnatrai and another—Undefended.

75-92—Mathubhai and J—Motichand Haruckchand and another vs Manockchand Kapurchand—Craigie, L and O

484-93—In person, a pauper—Bai Fatmabibi vs Bai Lutifabai.

307-93—Bhaishunker and K—Ramnarayen Nathuram vs Munguldas Candas and another—Edgelow and G.

328-93—Bhaishunker and K—Bansilal Abirchund vs Mungul-das Candas and another—Edgelow and G.

222-93—Tyabjee D, P and E—H H Nawab Shamsi Jehan Begum Saheba vs The National Bank of India, Ld—Little S, N and B.

For hearing on Commissioner's Special Report.

67-86—Framjee and M—Khudiza Begum and others vs Awad bin Oomer Sultan Nawaz Jung Bahadur—Crawford, B and C

Postponed Long Causes.

595-90—Tyabjee D, P and C—Damodhar Soonderdas and another vs Lilladhar Shamjee—Brown and M.

527-93—Crawford B and C—Narrondas Raojee vs Purshotumdas Nagurdas and another—Chitnis, M and M.

525-92—Edgelow and G—Latiff Hassum and others vs Hajee Cassum Jussub and others—Chalk W and S, Bicknell M and M.

528-93—Mansuklal D and J—Jeenabhai Ramchandra vs Jugjeewan Nanabhai and another—Edgelow and G.

[Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Candy.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

195-94—Edgelow and G—Wala Naran and others vs Bai Ayeshabai and others.

196-94—Bicknell, M and M—Motilal Sadaram and another vs Heeralal Bunsidhar.

209-94—Dickshit and H—Rangildas Bhukhandas and another vs Rehemoobhoy Allana and others—Thackurdas, D and C.

219-94—Mathubhai and J—Bhogilal Malukchand and others vs Bhukhandas Veejbhukhandas and others—Bicknell, M and M.

220-94—Chitnis, M and M—Bhasker Sunderrao vs Luxmibai and others.

235-94—Wadia and G—Nuzzur Mahomed Futtehally vs Moosajee Essajee.

Defended New Long Causes.

8-94—In person, a pauper—Coodratkhan Soobratikhan and another vs Bhoota Pupma and others—In person.

9-94—M L Shroff—Oomer Khan bin Hassan Khan and another vs Abdulla bin Hussan Khan and others—Wadia and G.

631-93—Payne G and S—Narotum Vanarsi vs Jamsetjee Fardoonjee Oonwalla—Pestonjee, R and K.

14-94—Pestonjee R and K—Ebjee Umersey and others vs Mayabhai Premabhai—Mathubai and J.

19-94—In person—Heory Edwin Maine vs Rachel Emelia Maine and another—In person.

30-94—Ardesir H and D—Bhimrao Atmaram and another vs. Purshotum Narayen and others—Daphtary and F.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—June 10.

Creagh, Lt, Bo, Marine Battn, off leave.

June 12.

Mechan, Lt Col, Bengal, 2nd Scottish Rifles, from leave, from Australia.

Mallin, Surgn Major, Ms, 1st Lancers H C, off leave, from Coonoor.

June 13.

Hirst, Capt, Bengal, on leave, from Bareilly.

Williamson, Capt, Bengal, R A, on transfer, from Mauritius.

Probyn, Lt, Rawal Pindi, R A, on medical certificate, from Rawal Pindi.

DEPARTURES.—June 9.

Loch, 2nd Lt, Bo, 1st L N Lanc, on duty, to Deolalee.

June 10.

Wimble, Capt, Ms, A C Genl, off leave, to Bangalore

June 13.

Mallins, Surgn Major, Ms, 1st Lancers H C, off leave, to Aurrangabad.

Turner, Major, Bengal, R A, on duty, to Rawal Pindi.

Begbie, Surgn Capt, Bengal, A M S, on duty, to Agra.

Williamson, Capt, Bengal, R A, on duty, to Edwardesabad.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

Capt R S Maclagan, R E, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, temporary rank, on relief by Mr J M Campion, Ex Engr, of the charge of the Umballa Provl Division, is attached to that Division as a temporary arrangement for special duty.

Mr J Benton, Ex Engr, 1st grade, from the Mooltan Canals Division, to the 3rd Division, Bari Doab Canal.

Mr W E F Handcock, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, temporary rank, Dera Ghazi Khan Division Indus Canals, is allowed leave on medical certificate for four months.

Mr C W Johnson, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, from the 2nd Division, Bari Doab Canal, to the Delhi Division, Western Jumna Canal.

Mr R H Tickell, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, temporary rank, from the 3rd Division, Bari Doab Canal, to the Hissar Division, Western Jumna Canal.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd June, 1894, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	95,000	3,23,000	4,000	4,22,000
Or per mile of Railway	206	700	9	915
For previous 21 weeks of half-year.	21,21,927	55,65,620	1,21,033	78,08,580
Total for 22 weeks	22,16,927	58,88,620	1,25,033	82,30,580
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,10,441	3,03,194	3,256	4,16,891
Per mile of Ry do.	239	658	7	904
Total to corresponding date do.	22,07,489	57,39,970	87,348	80,34,807

Increase for the week.................. Rs. 5,109

Do. to date.................. " 1,95,773

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.

Approximate Return of traffic for week ended 2nd June 1894, on 1,674·02 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,23,000	4,20,000	4,000	5,47,000
Or per mile of Railway	74	251	2	327
For previous 21 weeks of half-year.	30,24,783	86,61,670	1,05,534	1,17,91,987
Total for 22 weeks	31,47,783	90,81,670	1,09,534	1,23,38,987
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,18,855	3,57,880	4,427	4,81,162
Per mile of Ry do.	71	214	2	287
Total to corresponding date do.	27,48,868	84,70,607	1,03,542	1,13,23,017

Increase for the week.................. Rs. 65,838

Do. to date.................. " 10,15,970

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd June 1894, on 45 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	800	2,500	30	3,330
Or per mile of Railway	18	55	1	74
For previous 21 weeks of half-year.	14,345	38,596	567	53,508
Total for 22 weeks	15,145	41,096	597	56,838
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year (on 25 miles open)	456	284	7	747
Per mile of Ry. do.	18	12	......	30
Total to corresponding date do.	11,456	17,766	386	29,608

Increase for the week.................. Rs. 2,583

Do. to date.................. " 27,230

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd June 1894, on 17·28 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	600	10	1,110
Or per mile of Railway	29	34	1	64
For previous 21 weeks of half-year.	8,067	8,714	108	16,889
Total for 22 weeks	8,567	9,314	118	17,999
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	....	....	....	....
Per mile of Ry do.	....	....	....	....
Total to corresponding date do.	....	....	....	....

The detectives at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, the other day, discovered a plot among the miners on strike to blow up the houses of two overseers of the pits. Nine conspirators were arrested and three escaped: 225 pounds of gunpowder were seized. The situation throughout Pennslyvania is growing serious, and it is believed that if the strike lasts another week all the factories will be compelled to close, throwing two million workmen out of employment. Meantime the coal proprietors are unanimously resolved to give the men time till the 28th to return to work; if they are not back then the mines will be thrown open to new comers, who will be afforded efficient protection. One thousand eight hundred strikers gathered near Penyopolis and tried to intercept the men going in to the pits, and to injure the plant, but the latter was guarded by eighty special constables armed with Winchester rifles, who promptly poured in a volley, killing eight and wounding sixteen. The rioters fled and the district was quieted for the moment. A despatch from Evansville, Indiana, states that 250 strikers, armed with rifles, marched upon Little's Stations, to compel the miners to stop work. The latter refused and the usual fight ensued. Two were killed and five wounded.

A correspondent, writing from Mozzufferpore to the *Pioneer*, says :—"I will venture no opinion upon what is meant by the present spreading of the sign; but I will venture this much, that if serious troubles were expected the Marwarris and Bannias would have been hedging to meet it for months past. No organisation in the East equals the news-post of the Marwarri, and no sect is possessed of so much information with regard to the internal economy of the country. The Marwarris and Bannias may be patriotic, but they are usurers and money-grubbers first. They would not forfeit their principal to see the Government which insured their interest being undermined. European and native commerce are now so interwoven and identical, that any hedging on the part of native merchants would at once be perceived and felt by the European speculators in the market. Suspicion in this way would be quickly aroused. I am informed upon the soundest authority that up to date all internal markets are running in their usual grooves. Evidently the Bannia does not connect the mud-smearing with open rebellion and sedition. This should be a sop to those 'strainers after a gnat' who tell us to prepare for the 'Ides of March !'"

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SILK EYE-GLASS CORDS, Re. 1 for ½ a dozen, or Ans. 4 each; Gold Eye-Glass Chains, Rs 18 each; Silver Eye-Glass Chains, Rs. 3; Eye-Glass Attachments of all Descriptions.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—MESSRS. BOURNE & SHEPHERD having now Completed their NEW STUDIO, it will RE-OPEN on the 15th instant, and after that Date, daily, from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M., for Portraiture.

ELECTRO-PLATING and GUILDING WORK done in a most Satisfactory Way, at HINKS'S LAMP DEPOT, Hornby Row.

ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.—English-made CHIMING CLOCKS in handsomely decorated Mahogany and Gilt Cases; Chiming four Quarters an eight and Westminster Bells, and Striking hours on loud Gong.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

UNSORTED ORANGEPEKOE TEA.—Imperial Family Mixture and Breakfast Mixture, par Excellence, at Re. 1-2, 14 as. and 11 as. per lb., respectively from General Young Husband's Celebrated Tea Gardens.—MORTON MAJU & Co., 22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

A FIRST CLASS Certificated ENGINEER SEEKS Employment, either in Bombay or Up-country. Moderate Pay. Apply "V. P.," care of this Office.

FEATHER PILLOWS, made from English Feathers, Chemically PURIFIED. All Sizes kept in Stock by JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street. Also Down Quilts and Cushions.

FRESH SHIPMENT.—GENUINE MOCCA COFFEE berries in frazils of 7lbs at Rs. 6-8, per frazil, and Re. 1 per lb. guaranteed Mocca berries. Roasted ground and packed in 1lb. air-tight tins, Re. 1-4 per lb.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33 Church Gate Street, Fort, and 34, Abdool Rehman Street, Crawford Market, Bombay.

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THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co. PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

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SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1 Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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MESSRS. V. FUCILE & Co., HAIR-DRESSERS and PERFUMERS, have just received a Fresh Supply, by last Mail, of Highly Scented Perfumeries, Soaps, Hair Dyes of different shades, Eau Fountain de Jouvance (Golden Hairwash), Hairnets for the Front and Back hair, and all other kind of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen. A Trial Order is respectfully Solicited.

A MANCHESTER FIRM Wishes to BUY COTTON from a Reliable House on Cif Terms. Cotton to be Shipped under Buyer's own Marks. Address—"L. F.," care of this Office.—1. Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS effectual in all Liver Complaints.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross, engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

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W. LAMBERT, LONDON ENGLAND.
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THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS
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Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS Instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

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JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot-Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.
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AMERICAN DENTIST,

HAVING RETURNED from AMERICA will shortly RE-OPEN his DENTISTRY in his Old Office, next Door, DITMAR'S Lamp Warehouse, Esplanade Road.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

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INDIAN LEGISLATION
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HOME CONTROL;
BY EDWARD JENKINS.

In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.

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PRICE: 4 ANNAS.

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NOTES:
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TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 13.

CONSOLS were unchanged in London yesterday at 101; but Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. lower, at 108¼. About £100,000 more Gold was paid into the Bank of England. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was advanced ⅛, say to ⅞ per cent. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. lower, at £55 15-16. The price of Bar Silver declined ⅛d., to 28 9-16d. per oz.; but in New York, the metal was ⅛ cent higher, at 62½ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·88¾ dollars. French Rentes in Paris declined ¼ per cent., to 101¼; Paris Exchange on London was a centime lower, at fcs. 25·17½.

Cotton in Liverpool closed firm last evening; Surats and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having been 8,000 bales; East Indians *nil.* Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 3-64d. higher, the extreme quotations being 3 63-64d. for June-August deliveries, and 4 1-64d. for October-November. The day's Imports were 7,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firmer.

Prices of Cotton in New York were virtually unchanged yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands remaining at 7 5-16 cents per lb.; while September Futures were a point higher, at 7·20 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 4,000 bales; and the total figures this season now give the following comparison with those of the two preceding years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Tuesday's Receipts	4,000	4,600	5,800
Three days' do. ...	10,000	11,300	18,600
Since 1st Sept., 1893 ...	5,782,000	4,879,000	6,957,600

A moderate business has been done here again today in Cotton, 2,050 bales having changed hands at previous prices, and in a steady market. Of these, however, exporters have bought only 700 bales, consisting of 250 each of Bhownugger, at Rs. 189; and Karanja Ginned, at Rs. 219; and 200 Broach, at Rs. 219; the 1,350 bales taken by local spinners being made up of 800 Jolara Ginned, at Rs. 174; 300 Barsee, at Rs. 191; 100 Bhownugger, at Rs. 189; and 50 each of Bengal, at Rs. 167; Anjari, at Rs. 190; and Dhulia, at Rs. 155 per candy.

WHEAT has remained steady in tone to-day, with a moderate export business passing; but no further change in prices has taken place.

SEEDS have also been in moderate request in a steady market, and prices of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have advanced half an anna per cwt., our quotations being now as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-11-0 to	Rs. 7-13-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	„ 5-15-0 to	„ 6-1-0	„
Do. do. Cawnpore	„ 5-14-0 to	„ 6-0-0	„
Do. Red do......	„ 5-9-0 to	„ 5-12-0	„

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton..................................	8,314	bales.
Wheat..................................	8,573	cwts.
Linseed	16,584	„
Rapeseed	27,400	„
Gingelly	692	„
Poppyseed..............................	2,873	„
Groundnuts	2,449	„
Castorseed..............................	3,258	„
Rice	20,999	„

FREIGHTS are very quiet, with hardly any demand for June loading tonnage, and very little for tonnage in any position. The rates asked by holders are the same as yesterday.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 1d. for ready Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 0 31-32d. forward, only a moderate busines in each position being reported; and at 1s. 1 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits, at which also we heard of but little offering. The Calcutta market has been closed to-day; and here business has been very quiet with the exception of about £70,000 of Gold, and demand resales for ready and forward delivery on the basis of 1s. 1 1-32d., the market closing as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 1d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic......	1s. 1d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 1 1-32d.	„
Credits do. ...	1s. 1 1-8 to 3-32d.	„
Francs do. ...	1·38 to 3·87¾	„

with forward Bank remittance quoted at 1s. 0 31-32d.; and Credits at 1s. 1 1-8d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER was quoted at opening at 104 15-16 for Fours for Money and Account, and the rate remained steady at this level until near the close when it hardened to 105, which was the final quotations for cash and the settlement. 3½ per Cents have advanced to 102.

SHARES continue to show more activity, and we note the following further alterations in Cotton Mill Scrip this evening:—Lord Reay have advanced Rs. 100; Soonderdas, and Western India, Rs. 15 each; Khatao Mucconji, and Queen, Rs. 10 each; and Hindustan, Sholapore, and Swadeshi, Rs. 5 each, Central India, and Coorla have each declined Rs. 10. Volkart's Press shares have advanced Rs. 10 each. Bombay-Burma Trading, first issue, are Rs. 25 higher.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 13.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Telegrams from Massowah can be forwarded by post from Assab every Thursday.
Turkish route right.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 13th June, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..		..	...	..
Teheran	13	12	54 p.m.	1	57
Suez	13	2	35 p.m.	...	13

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 13th June, 1894.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	—	32	—	1
„ Kurrachee	..	14	—	1
„ Madras.........	2	7	...	1

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending June 5, as compared with the statement of May 29, 1894:—

	May 29.			June 5.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	56,00,000	0	0	56,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,45,28,721	15	11	1,89,02,954	4	4
Other Deposits, &c.	3,71,85,856	14	10	3,67,58,208	6	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,37,924	1	5	4,62,154	12	1
Sundries	34,16,411	7	2	34,67,016	0	9
Rs.	8,11,68,914	7	4	8,51,90,333	7	10
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...	52,29,440	0	0	68,09,606	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	41,90,814	8	0	49,15,698	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities......	1,26,20,378	13	0	1,21,14,174	2	10
Credits on do.	98,49,754	4	10	90,90,301	15	10
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,30,47,536	11	2	2,46,14,474	4	4
Balances with other Banks	7,34,678	4	4	5,51,856	7	7
Bullion	1,075	1	5	1,075	1	5
Dead Stock	13,01,861	12	6	13,02,227	11	6
Stamps	8,601	14	7	8,296	15	9
Sundries	18,67,887	14	1	18,67,612	11	1
Cash, &c., at Head Office...	1,03,41,390	4	1	98,12,823	5	2
Do. at Branches ...	11,19,75,494	15	4	1,41,02,186	4	4
Rs.	8,11,68,914	7	4	8.51.90.333	7	1

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to June 5, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office......	18,77,252	Inc.
Do. at Branches......	24,96,980	do.
Other Deposits............	4,27,649	Dec.
Post Bills	24,231	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	23,05,050	Inc.
Loans	5,06,205	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	7,59,452	do.
Mercantile Bills	15,66,937	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	5,28,567	Dec.
Do. at Branches	21,26,691	Inc.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

MAWSON—HAMILTON—June 3, on Sunday, at the Fort Chapel, Bombay, by the Rev. Father Hœne, S. J., Ernest Oscar Mawson, P. W. D., to Ethel Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas S. Hamilton, I. C. S.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAILLIE—June 9, at Naini Tal, the wife of D C Baillie, C S, of a son.
CARR-WHITE—June 9, at Bangalore, the wife of Surgeon-Captain P Carr-White, M B, Indian Medical Service, of a daughter.
CROSLEY—June 8, at Okayti Tea Estate, Darjeeling, the wife of H C Crosley, of a daughter.
JOHNSTONE—June 4, at Simla, the wife of Captain A A J Johnstone, 5th P I, of a daughter.
SHRAGER—June 8, at No 10, Hungerford Street, the wife of I Shrager, of a son.
SISSON—June 4, at Ovahmari, Nowgong, Assam, the wife of R G Sisson, of a daughter.

DEATH.

JARMAN—June 4, Mr William Jarman, late Head Accountant, P W Department, an old resident and the oldest member of the M E Church, Roorkee, aged 69 years and 3 months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1894.

THE human mind is so constituted that small and comparatively trivial incidents frequently excite far greater attention than matters much more closely affecting the welfare of a people. It has often been remarked that to hear a personal explanation lasting three minutes her Majesty's faithful Commons will muster in full force, while the voting of millions of money for the army or navy will take place in an almost empty House. In this respect the Commons accurately reflect the character of those they represent. The British public remained unmoved at the spectacle of all classes and creeds in India raising emphatic protest against the fiscal policy forced upon the Government of India; but when the news was wired home that mango trees in a district of Behar had been daubed with mud and hair, the attention of the nation was forthwith directed to the Indian Empire. The *Spectator* took the lead in putting an alarmist construction on the incident, and Colonel Malleson added fuel to the fire by writing to the *Times* and declaring that the tree-smearing had the same meaning as the circulation of the chapattis which preceded the outbreak of 1857. The tenth of May was fixed upon as the date when the meaning of these mysterious manifestations would be made apparent by the course of events, but the tenth of May came and went without mutiny and without riot. From the first no importance was attached by those responsible for Government to the incident, and it was generally reported that the tree-smearing was a local agitation to promote the interests of a particular shrine. Many other theories were put forward to explain the mysterious marks, but the letter written a few days ago by Mr. Forbes, the Commissioner of the Patna Division, shows that this is the only theory which has any evidence to support it. Far more uneasiness was caused by the incident at home than in the district in which it took place, where none but a comparatively small group of European residents had alarmist views on the subject, not shared by the majority of the planters. So little ground for disquiet did Mr. Forbes feel when he penned his letter, that he referred to the approach of the Bakr-i-Eed—the most dangerous period of the year—in terms of quiet confidence. Having regard to individual idiosyncracies, it was not to be expected that a festival leading to so much religious excitement as the Bakr-i-Eed would pass over without isolated instances of disturbance. But Mr. Forbes does not for a moment apprehend anything more serious, despite the theories put forward in many quarters as to the dark-laid political plots alleged to be behind the patches of mud and hair.

In considering the question as to whether Mr. Forbes is right in ascribing the tree-smearing to an exclusively religious movement—an advertisement of the Janakpur shrine in Nepal—it is not necessary to pay any great attention to the report that the marking has spread to other districts far removed from Behar. So much interest having been excited by the news from Patna, it is quite certain that a keen look-out would be kept for similar markings elsewhere, and this being so, a good deal of work done by animals rubbing themselves against trees would be put down to human agency; and in other instances, trees marked out of a mere idle desire to make mischief would be regarded as indicating some deep plot against the public peace. The view that little reliance need be placed on the reports of tree-marking outside Behar is borne out by the fact that no official intimation of this having been done has reached the Government of India. Further, the extent of the markings in Behar has been grossly exaggerated. Mr. Forbes tells us that evidence is coming on all sides to show that the majority of the marks, at first hastily put down to human agency, have turned out to have been made by animals. One police superintendent reports that all the marks reported by the police in a certain village were attributable to village cattle, whilst another superintendent who made a tour to the Nepal border, confidently states that of thousands of marks examined by him only three were due to human agency. The tree-daubing was commenced about last February on the border of the Nepal Terai, and if—as those in possession of full information believe—it was intended as an advertisement of the Janakpur shrine in Nepal, the project certainly met with some success; for the pilgrim traffic to Janakpur has largely increased. In order to make the device successful, a supernatural story had to be invented. It was alleged that a tank had been miraculously dug near the shrine in a single night, the persons to whose profit it was to advertise the temple evidently thinking that their story of its marvellous sanctity and healing power would fall rather flat without a spice of the supernatural; and they would not have been enriched by the temporary immigration of devotees. An indigo planter living only thirty miles from Janakpur reports that he asked many passing Sadhus and Sanyasis about the mud marking, and everyone of them said it was a call to Janakpur. The magistrates of Mozafferpur and Durbhanga, the two nearest districts to the shrine, fully confirm this statement, and Mr. Forbes says that "streams of Sadhus are still on their way from Hurdwar, Ajudhia, and other places in the North-West Provinces to visit the shrine."

The Commissioner of Patna has done well to place before the public ascertained facts, calculated to allay the alarm that has undoubtedly been felt by some European residents, who, he doubts not, will before long see their mistake, "especially in needlessly alarming the public by their letters to the papers." They are alone in their alarm; from all other quarters the news is reassuring. In the villages in the District Mr. Forbes finds that the people are as quiet and respectful as he has known them to be for years past. There are, he says, hundreds of natives in Behar of good position, official and non-official, who are loyal and well affected. He counts among them many personal friends, men of education and intelligence, and who are known and loved by the people. Mr. Forbes considers it impossible that a deep-laid political scheme should be going on amongst the Behar cultivators without these men knowing something of it, and if they had such knowledge they would not keep it from him. He points out that supposing for argument's sake the tree daubing is still a mystery unfathomed, it would not be the first time the Hindu priesthood have had recourse to secret devices to work upon the minds of their numerous followers. It would be to the interest of the priests to keep the matter a mystery to their own people, for while the country side remained in doubt a rich harvest would accrue to them. Answering the attempts which have been made to connect the affair with the cow protection movement, Mr. Forbes points out that the smearing did not suddenly appear simultaneously in distant places as the cow protection movement did, and as any rebellious scheme would be likely to do. It was started in an out-of-the-way corner of North Behar, and has since crept slowly on from district to district chiefly along the Nepal border, apparently following the movements of the gangs of Sadhus wandering about the country. If it has anything to do with cow protection, the Commissioner of Patna asks how it is the phenomena did not appear in the Goga and Shahabad districts, both of which were convulsed when the Gourakshini agitation was set on foot. There is only one corner of the Patna division where the tree daubing has extended south of the Ganges, and in that instance it was traced to a gang of Sadhus passing down to Lower Bengal. As to the statement that from dread of what the near future has in store, trade in Behar is languishing, the settlement of the excise shops for the current year in six out of the seven districts of Patna shows an increase on the license fees from 15⅓ to 16⅓ lakhs of rupees. It is evident, therefore, that the excise vendors, who are as likely as most people to know the shape events are taking, are not alarmed as to the internal state of Behar. These and many other facts are brought before the public by the man who is responsible to the Executive Government for the peace and well-being of Patna. It is true that Mr. T. M. Gibbon, of Betteah—who has taken an active part in putting an alarmist construction on the situation—refuses to be comforted, and has sent to a Calcutta contemporary a long jeremiad in answer to Mr. Forbes. Mr. Gibbon thinks that the ground is being gradually prepared for the seed of sedition, which has every prospect of becoming a strong plant hereafter. He declares that trade is paralysed, every one is in a state of expectancy, neighbour is distrustful of neighbour, and the confidence of the natives in the British and their motives is being gradually undermined. The Commissioner of Patna, guided by the fullest information, takes a different view of the situation. He requests those who are intimating their alarm by writing to the papers to adopt the better course of acquainting the responsible officers of Government with any authentic information they may possess as to the real state of feeling in Behar.

THE operations of the Survey of India Department were carried on during the past official year by twenty-one parties and three small detachments—one-third of the parties being engaged in cadastral; four, forest; and one traverse work. For the existence and employment of these twelve some practical justification can be found inasmuch as their work leads, almost invariably to the enhancement of land or forest revenue, or to economy in administration. As to those engaged in trigonometrical, topographical, scientific, and geographical work we have latterly heard of objections on the score of hard times and the depreciated rupee. But the expense incurred is but a drop in the ocean, and the work having been started had better be brought to a conclusion. The Survey Department's operations during the year covered pretty nearly a hundred and five thousand square miles as against a total of eighty thousand in the previous twelve months. Surveys in two districts in Burma were made on behalf of the Geological Department in connection with the development of mining industries—in Mergui, the coal deposits, and in Katha the gold-fields—having been explored. Over two thousand square miles of forests have been surveyed but the most important operations have, as has been the case in recent years, been in those in connection with the cadastral survey. One of the most important reforms in cadastral work has been the amalgamation of the Survey with the Settlement Department, and the employment of officers of the junior division on more responsible work together with the expansion of cadastral parties under the supervision of each senior division officer. The consequence has been a diminution of cost and an extension of the work done, as well as admitting of the reduction of the senior division staff. The junior branch, therefore, came in for increased salaries, but as is shown, the policy adopted was justified both by lower cost rates and more rapid progress. It is expected by Government that the decline in cost and the improvement in progress will continue, and the Surveyor-General is, therefore, congratulated by Government on having introduced this effective reform.

DR. LEATHER, the Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India, has just sent in his first annual report. In so doing he quotes Dr. Voelcker's recent report on the improvement of Indian agriculture, wherein he says that "to attempt to teach or to improve agriculture without first becoming acquainted with its conditions is to court almost certain failure." Solomon said something of the same kind, but in other words, and everybody knows that to try to read before learning the alphabet is not likely to prove a brilliant success. But Dr. Leather had an object in view when he quoted the sentence, also when he further dipped into Dr. Voelcker's observations, and extracted that wherein he declares that opportunities of travel should be given to the Agricultural Chemist. With these two articles of the Agricultural Chemist's creed kept well before him, Dr. Leather has devoted his time to travelling and becoming acquainted with the conditions of agriculture. Consequently, in his first report he has but little to tell Government but that he had some very pleasant excursions, the time he spent on which he trusts Government will not consider wasted. Nor does it appear to have been so for Dr. Leather combined business with pleasure and made many inspections and experiments which will doubtlessly prove useful. His report is both interesting and instructive as well as being full of promise. Dr. Leather also prepared a number of eminently practical notes for the Agricultural Ledger Series, and altogether, we imagine, he will prove to be the right man in the right place.

THE Deputy Master of her Majesty's Mint cannot be charged with that insular view of things of which Frenchmen accuse their English neighbours, for his annual report has something interesting to say about almost all the mints of the world. The part of the report which deals with the Amir's mint in Afghanistan shows that operations have proved so successful, under the direction of Sir Salter Pyne, that the Amir is now having carried out a large extension of plant, to enable one hundred and eighty thousand coins to be struck per diem instead of thirty-five thousand. This circumstance is only one of many proofs of the advance Afghanistan is making under its present enlightened ruler, who is now adopting a coinage somewhat analogous to that of Great Britain. The smallest silver coin yet struck in Afghanistan has been the "kran" of the value of half the "Kabuli" rupee, but in future there will be a smaller coin equivalent to threepence. Unlike their neighbours in India, the Afghans are not to be confined in their new coinage to the depreciated metal. There is to be a gold piece of the same value as an English sovereign, and new silver pieces are to be coined equal to the crown and half-crown, respectively. Seventy-two pice are reckoned as equal to a Kabuli rupee, but in addition to these small copper pieces a bronze coin as large as a five-shilling piece is to be struck, its nominal value being about five-pence. The advantages of the introduction of a new and trustworthy coinage amongst the subjects of the Amir are so obvious, that, like the Deputy Mint Master, we refrain from enumerating them.

APROPOS of the Uniform Bill, which has been introduced with the object of prohibiting the unauthorised wearing of Military or Naval Uniforms, or colourable imitations of them, Mr. G. R. Sims ("Dagonet") has some pertinent remarks in the *Referee*. He says the Uniform Bill will meet with general approval. It is quite time that the scandal of men parading the streets as advertisements, dressed in the Queen's Uniform, should be stopped. Such an outrage would not have been tolerated in any other nation in the world. It was holding the Army and Navy up to ridicule and contempt. He expresses a wish that the Bill had contained a clause which made the unauthorised use of military titles also an offence. The spectacle of a religious showman like Mr. Booth, parading himself before the world as a "General," he remarks, and making his sons and daughters and sons-in-law Colonels and Majors, and the rag-tag and bobtail of the slums Captains and Lieutenants, is a degrading one, and should be stopped. There is not very much in this though as "Dagonet" observes they would make short work of that sort of thing in Germany, and now the German Emperor is a British officer, he might perhaps give his brother officers a friendly hint on the subject, and start an agitation which would put an end to a scandal which is quite as grave as that which the Uniform Bill has been framed to deal with. If applied to India the provisions of such a measure would do away with the ludicrous sight we see every day of the week of native drivers arrayed in the tunics and dress jackets of some of our smartest corps.

LEGISLATION has recently been suggested for the sending of warrants for service in foreign territory, and service and execution in British India of warrants issued in foreign territory. A proposal has also been made to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure for the purpose of legislating against the harbouring of dacoits.

The recent report from the Political Agent for Zhob, reporting the wounding of Shiranis by a band of Zaki Khel Waziris, has been confirmed.

As we intimated on Tuesday very complete arrangements have been made both by the police and military authorities for the preservation of peace on the occasion of the Bakr-i-Eed festival to-morrow. The whole of the troops in garrison will be stationed in various parts of the native town, and will be on parade as early as five o'clock in the morning. It is stated that forty rounds of ammunition will be served out to the troops.

THE sixty-seven sowars who are now being added to the police force of the town and island, will be commanded by a European Sergeant selected from the Artillery, whose salary will be Rs. 200 per mensem. The four other Europeans attached to the mounted force, are Messrs. Cody, Scollard, Melory, and Roberts, who have been transferred from the constabulary. Pending the fitting up o their quarters thy are now stationed at the Adelphi Hotel. The sixty-seven sowars are all being recruited from different Cavalry regiments in the Bombay Presidency. The work of enrolling the two hundred men to be added to the foot force is now nearly completed.

MR. SANDERS-SLATER, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, fined Captain W. Tangye, master of the s. s. Panto, owned by the British and Colonial Steam Navigation Company, Rs. 200 for carrying to this port fifty-one deck passengers from South Africa without a survey certificate.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, convicted Mr. Mansukhlal, an independent missionary for publishing defamatory article in the *Bombay Guardian* calculated to harm the reputation of Damji Lukhmichand, manager of the licensed opium farmer for Bombay. The magistrate fined him Rs. 250, and ordered Rs. 200 to be paid to the complainant as compensation. The accused said he was unable to pay the fine. The magistrate ordered him to be sent to jail for a month for contempt of the court, reminding him at the same time that the mere fact of his undergoing this term of imprisonment did not exempt him from the liability to pay the amount of fine. The case of Mr. Dyer was proceeded with in the afternoon, when one of the witnesses, Mr. Prautch, said that he had not been paid for the work he had done in the anti-opium cause, but expected to receive his reward in Heaven.

FROM a statement laid on the table at a meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, held in the Municipal Offices, yesterday afternoon, it appeared that the rainfall for the week ending 10th instant in the Vehar Lake, was one inch 32 cents as against 69 cents in the corresponding week last year. The rainfall up to date for the year was 2 inches 91 cents as against 2 inches 59 cents last year. At the commencement of the week the height of water in the lake was 22 feet 55 cents, and at the end of the week 22 feet 40 cents At the same date a year ago it was 24 feet 5 cents, at the beginning of the week, and 23 feet 80 cents at the end of the week. The rainfall for the week on the Tulsi Lake was 1 inch and 95 cents, and at the same date last year 33 cents. The rainfall in the lake to date was 4 inches 77 cents, or 1 inch 84 cents more than last year. At the commencement of the week the height of water on the lake was 36 feet 79 cents or 1 foot 15 cents less than at the same date last year. At the end of the week it was 22 feet 40 cents, or 1 foot 40 cents less than last year. In the Tansa lake the rainfall for the week was 1 inch 54 cents as against 5 cents for the same week last year. The rainfall up to date for the year was 2 inches 72 cents as against 6 inches 83 cents last year. At the end of the week the height of water was 14 feet 50 cents, being 1 foot 56 cents less than last year at the same date.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

IRONCLADS ORDERED TO TANGIER.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

The Spanish and Italian Governments have ordered the despatch of ironclads to Tangier.

LADAS SCRATCHED FOR ASCOT.

Ladas has been scratched for all races at Ascot.

UGANDA AFFAIRS.

In the House of Lords, last night, Lord Kimberley, replying to Lord Stanmore, said that all Sir Gerald Portal's proposals were being considered by the Government. He was unable to say whether the proposal to place steamers on Lake Victoria Nyanza would be adopted. Colonel Colville, his Lordship added, had been authorised to take whatever measures were required for the safety of Uganda.

THE PLAGUE IN HONGKONG.

One hundred deaths daily are taking place at Hongkong from the plague. The total of deaths from it up to the present has been fifteen hundred. There has been a wholesale exodus of the native population.

Several Europeans have already been attacked with the disease.

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

The British gunboat Bramble has gone to Tangier.

The Spanish and French press are much excited over the Morocco question. The French strongly distrust Great Britain and declare that France should on no account permit the British to land at Tangier.

JAPAN AND THE COREA.

Japan has sent a large force to the Corea to guard her interests there.

It is reported that the King of Corea has fled to Japan.

THE INDIAN PORTS ACT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 13.

It has been decided to amend the Indian Ports Act again ; and as proposed the Bill, which is now with the Financial Department, will be submitted to the Legislative Department shortly, for drafting purposes.

APPOINTMENT.

Surgeon-Major James has been placed on duty in connection with the Sanitary Department, and is posted at head-quarters with the Government of India.

POST OFFICE REGULATIONS.

The new regulations regarding the working of a certain section of the Post Office will shortly be published.

CHOLERA AT DAGSHAI.

Cholera is reported from the military station of Dagshai. Only one case, however, has yet appeared, and there is no foundation for the reports which have been circulated to the effect that cholera is spreading there.

THE SIALDA RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 13.

The departmental enquiry into the railway collision at Sialda by which driver Loombes and guard Blake lost their lives, entirely absolved the signalman from blame, and found that the accident was due entirely to the fault of the driver and the guard who ran past the waiting signal station against the signals. The damage done amounts to Rs. 14,000.

THE TREE-SMEARING INCIDENT.

The report on the mud-daubing is now before the Bengal Government. It appears that the identification of the hair of animals is almost an impossible task.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES FOR BAKR-I-EED AT ALLAHABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 13.

There is some uneasiness prevalent in Allahabad regarding the probable disturbance on Friday, in consequence of which detachments of the Royal Irish Fusiliers will parade in the old and new civil stations, while the 2nd Bengal Infantry will take possession of the city. The 8th Bengal Cavalry and Volunteers will also be prepared to give help if necessary.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 12.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Japan arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Carthage arrived here from Bombay this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 12.

The Anchor Line steamer Arabia left here for Bombay this evening.

PORT SAID, JUNE 12.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, JUNE 13.

The steamer Manila left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JUNE 13.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shanghai, from Bombay, arrived here yesterday morning, and left for China, at daylight, to-day.

H. M. S. Boadicea and Brisk from Trincomalee arrived.

Orient line mail steamer Orotava, from Australia, arrived.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Idzumi Maru arrived at Hongkong, on the 13th instant, and will leave for Kobe, on 14th instant.

The steamer Arabia left Liverpool yesterday, the 12th instant, for Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dhollers	3¼
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	101
3 per cent. Rentes	100¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	55 15-16
Bar Silver	28 9-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JUNE 12.	
10 p.m.	79·5
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13.	
8 a.m.	78·2
10 a.m.	80·4
2 p.m.	82·3
4 p.m.	80·1

FIVE cases of cholera have occurred amongst the men of the 22nd Bombay Infantry, who arrived here on March 10, and have since been quartered opposite the Crawford Markets. The invalided men were at once removed to the Infectious Hospital at Mahaluxmi for treatment, and steps were taken to disinfect the camp. Two of the sepoys attacked with the disease have died. We are glad to learn, however, that the camp is now quite free from cholera, no fresh cases having been reported.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 25.

THE chief interest in business circles still centres round Mr. Mundella's connection with the New Zealand Loan Association, and his consequent retirement from the Ministry. The *Times* has all through been particularly severe upon the ex-President of the Board of Trade, and it thus comments upon the personal explanation given by him in the House of Commons last night :—" Mr. Mundella's personal explanation of the circumstances of his retirement from office was received in a sympathetic spirit by the House of Commons, which is always generous towards misfortune and especially indulgent to members of long standing. We observe with much satisfaction that Mr. Mundella was able to give the House an assurance that when his name was first mentioned in connection with legal proceedings, he thought it right at once to place his official position entirely at the disposal of the Prime Minister. There is a certain ambiguity in this statement, however, for Mr. Mundella adds that he subsequently recognized that it was necessary to reconsider his position, though, apparently, he had divested himself of any freedom in the matter by placing his resignation in Lord Rosebery's hands. At any rate, the public were not allowed to know that Mr. Mundella had acted with so keen a sense, as the Prime Minister put it, in speaking at Birmingham, on Wednesday, of the chastity of his honour. In fact, it was asserted with an air of authority, in the organs of his party, that neither he nor his colleagues saw any reason why he should not continue to be the President of the Board of Trade. Such was the attitude taken up even after the strong observations of Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams and the examination of Mr. Mundella and his fellow-directors. It was not until the scandal had been condemned in these columns and elsewhere, and the necessity of vindicating the independence of Mr. Mundella's department had been pointed out, that the resignation tendered, as the late President of the Board of Trade tells us, several weeks earlier, was acted upon. If Mr. Mundella's statement exonerates him individually from the charge of clinging to an office which he could not continue to fill without affording ground for unpleasant suspicions, it leaves his chief and his colleagues in the Cabinet under the responsibility for a grave and deplorable error in judgment in delaying to accept a resignation which they ought to have seen was inevitable."

The amendment to the United States Tariff Bill relating to cotton yarns runs as follows :—" Cotton thread and carded yarns, warps, or warp yarn, in singles, whether on beams or in bundles, skeins or cops, or in any other form except spool thread of cotton, hereinafter provided for, not coloured, bleached, dyed, or advanced beyond the conditions of singles by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together, five cents per lb., and in addition thereto one-fourth of one cent. per lb. for each and every number the same shall exceed number 20; if coloured, bleached, dyed, combed, or advanced beyond the condition of singles, by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together, seven cents per lb., and in addition thereto one-third of one cent. per lb. for each and every number in excess of number 20. Provided that none of the foregoing exceeding number 60 shall pay a less rate of duty than 40 per cent. *ad valorem*." In the bill as passed by the Lower House the rate was 20 per cent. *ad valorem* for both single and doubled yarns not exceeding 12c. per lb. in value ; up to 20 cents per lb. 25 per cent. *ad valorem* ; and so on to a maximum of 40 per cent. *ad valorem* for yarns valued at more than 40 cents, or, say, 20d. per lb. The duties on sewing cottons have been changed so as to make the duty on each spool not exceeding 100 yards of thread 5¼ cents per dozen instead of 4¼, and exceeding 100 yards on each spool for every additional 100 yards of thread or fractional part thereof in excess of 100 yards 5¼ cents per dozen spools.

As regards cotton piece-goods, the duties of 1½ cent per square yard on grey and bleached goods and 2¾ cents on dyed and printed goods have been replaced by duties ranging from ½ cent per square yard on grey goods exceeding 50 and not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, "counting the warp and filling," and not exceeding six square yards to the lb., to 1¾ cents per square yard on goods exceeding nine square yards to the lb. For bleached goods the range is for the same gradations from 1¼ cents to 2¼ cents per square yard, and for dyed, coloured, and printed goods from 2¾ cents per square yard to 3¼ cents per square yard. But it is provided that on all cotton cloth not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, not bleached, dyed, coloured, stained, painted, or printed valued at over 7 cents per square yard, 25 per centum *ad valorem* ; bleached, valued at over 9 cents per square yard 25 per centum *ad valorem* ; and dyed, coloured, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 12 cents per square yard 30 per centum *ad valorem* shall be paid. On grey cloths exceeding 100, and not exceeding 150 threads to the square inch, the new duties range from 1¼ cent on goods not exceeding four square yards to the lb. to 2¼ cents per lb. if exceeding eight square yards to the lb. On bleached cloths of the same counts and weights the range is from 2¼ cents per square yard to 3¾ cents ; and on dyed, coloured, and printed goods from 3¼ cents to 4½ cents. In regard to this group also an *ad valorem* duty of 30 per cent. on grey goods valued at more than nine cents per yard is to be charged, and on bleached and coloured, dyed, or printed goods valued at more than 11 or 12½ cents per yard respectively an *ad valorem* duty of 35 per cent. For goods counting from 150 to 200 threads per square inch the duties range from 2 cents to 3¼ cents per square yard for grey, 2¾ cents to 4½ cents on bleached, and 4¼ to 5 cents on dyed, coloured, or printed goods, the *ad valorem* duties being 35 per cent. on grey goods exceeding 10 cents per square yard, 35 per cent. on bleached goods exceeding 12 cents per square yard, and 40 per cent. on dyed, coloured, and printed goods exceeding 12¼ cents per yard. On grey goods counting more than 200 threads to the square inch the duties range from 3 cents per square yard to 4¼ cents ; on bleached from 4 cents to 5¼ cents ; and on dyed, coloured, or printed from 5¾ cents to 6¼ cents ; the *ad valorem* duties being 35 per cent. on grey goods valued at over 12 cents per square yard, bleached at over 14 cents, and dyed, coloured, or printed at over 16 cents.

In a letter sent to the press Mr. Edward Langley calls attention to come of the disadvantages and anomalies arising in India from the demonetization of silver. He points out that the India Council by selling rupees round about 1s. are practically buying gold at 100 per cent. premium. How long can the finances of India stand this ? Again, this premium of 100 per cent. is bringing into play a new influence, a disposition on the part of the natives of India to secure it, to capitalise it as it were, by exchanging their dear gold for cheap silver, thus creating a fresh demand for silver, tending to raise its price, which works in the opposite direction to the necessities of the Government of India. All this tends to raise the premium on gold and depress the price of silver. Which of these two influences will prevail ? Time alone can show ; but it seems to me that here is the possible battlefield on which the struggle between gold and silver may have to be fought out, and perhaps the way prepared for the ultimate solution of the silver question. It is known that the quantity of gold in India is enormous, and may be safely estimated at from £100,000,000 to 200,000,000, as India has been, until lately, a steady and regular importer of the metal for many years past, which, as well as her own production, is all hoarded out of sight and spread through the length and breadth of the land. India thus possesses the power to supply unlimited amounts of dear gold for unlimited amounts of cheap silver. The question is : Will she do so ? As gold and silver are synonymous terms to the natives of India at about the ratio of 15¼ to 1, the probability is that she will be tempted by 30 to 1, or by something considerably less, to part with her gold for silver. If she does, what will be the result ?

Speaking of gold, you will be interested to learn that Canada is anxious to develop a gold mining industry, if only as a means of promoting immigration. It appears from the latest report of the Canadia Geological Survey, on the mineral production of the Dominion last year, that the output of gold more than rivals that of copper, and trebles that of iron ore. The amount of gold mined was 51,609 ounces, valued at $827,244, whereas the value of the copper was only $875,864, and that of the iron ore dug up $298,018. " It will, therefore, be seen," remarks the *Toronto Mail*, " that gold mining in Canada has arrived at a recognised position among the industrial pursuits of the country, a fact which is encouraging on the whole, though it is possible there has been no department of mineral prospecting which has been fuller of disappointment and, in some cases, ruin to individuals. Gold in Canada does not appear to be found in such quantities as have at various times in history been the cause of mad rushes. In Australia a shepherd might pick up a nugget, and be in five minutes a comparatively rich man. In 1849, a digger, after a few days' washing, might become extravagant, might order champagne suppers, and throw nuggets on to the stage of the impoverished theatre. Here another state of things seems to prevail. The precious metal is so combined with the ore that it takes industry, machinery, and business tact to develop its value. Instead of being a business composed of mad rushes and feverish excitement, it is one in which patience of a dogged character, combined with mechanical skill, are required. It is more a question of good ore-crushing mills than of happy luck. There are ores of various qualities, but many of them are of such a nature as to yield no return to merely individual exertion. But capital rightly employed in the purchase of the proper machinery seems to have its reward. It has been found that ore containing only 65 cents worth of gold to the ton can be profitably worked. A recent instance taken from others shows that 30 days' work produced 4,047 tons of ore. The bullion produced by working this, which took 29 days, was worth dol. 2,644, and the total expense of reduction was dol. 2,120, leaving a profit of dol. 524. There are many locations in Canada where richer ore than this is to be found, and the moral is that it is best not to expect an El Dorado, but when a mine containing moderately rich ore is found it has to be worked on business principles, just like other mines."

This information is all the more noteworthy coming at a time when the continued exports of gold from the United States and the consequent decline of the Treasury gold reserve below the amount which, according to the Act of 1875 providing for the resumption of specie payments, should be held against the greenbacks again indicate in their way that there is " not enough gold to go round." The minimum amount of the reserve should be 100,000,000 dols., or, say, £20,000,000, and the reserve has already been reduced about 17,000,000 dols., or, say, £3,400,000, below this limit, notwithstanding that gold bonds to the amount of 50,000,000 dols. which, being sold at a premium, yielded considerably over that sum, were issued to replenish the reserve as recently as February last. In any case, says the *Manchester Guardian*, it might be urged that a gold reserve which was considered large enough twenty years ago is not large enough to-day, bearing in mind the vast increase of population, trade, and enterprise not only in the United States, but throughout the world. For it must be remembered that the foreign trade of the United States, as well as the internal trade, has been greatly increased, and that American securities have been largely marketed abroad. Therefore, the United States are more than ever liable to experience the consequences of great international movements of money, due not merely to the movements of merchandise but to those of securities. According to the Washington correspondents of the New York papers, nearly all the gold taken this spring for export has been drawn from the Treasury, and the receipts of gold from the Custom-houses have been very small, other forms of American money having been used for the payment of duties. The banks, it is stated, have not only declined to supply gold for the export movement, but have refused to surrender gold certificates. Meanwhile, the gold from the American mines, one of the main sources of gold supply in the world, has been nearly all passed through the Mints for coinage, without, however, affecting the Treasury position. What becomes of the coin, whether it is hoarded or accumulated in the banks is a problem ; but it seems that by the presentation of notes for redemption in gold, the Treasury is being made to supply the bulk of the gold for export. The real causes of the export movements are not apparent, for the merchandise account has been much more favourable to the United States than it was last year. It may be that Europe has continued to return American securities under the influence of the loss of confidence resulting from the depression of industry and trade in the United States, and also, possibly, to provide for their own necessities consequent on the depression and losses on this side of the Atlantic. It has also been said that Americans have been induced to invest money in European, and noticeably in French, securities. It is, of course, easy to throw the blame for all this on the Silver Act of 1890, and the *Times* incidentally does this, though at the same time tariff uncertainties and doubt as to the future silver policy of the United States are made to bear a portion of the responsibility. But would the position have been different if there had been no Silver Act ?

The currency question has extended to Madagascar, where a Royal proclamation has been issued declaring the silver coins of the States not included in the Latin Union to be no longer legal tender. Latterly, under the old law which declared all silver dollars to be legal tender in Madagascar, there has been an increasing importation of Mexican dollars, which, of course, have tended to displace what is called the gold guaranteed five-franc pieces of the Latin Union, and thus threatened loss to the Hova merchants through a fall in exchange. The object of the decree is, therefore, to restrict the currency of Madagascar to French—or Latin Union—five-franc pieces, which, like the Netherlands silver money in Java, retain their nominal value as they are re-exportable at that value to France or the other States of the Union. Practically, therefore, the currency of Madagascar becomes a silver token currency dependent on the gold reserves of France. The danger of this system is, of course, the possible introduction into Madagascar of illicit five-franc pieces, which, though of equal melting value with the five-franc pieces, would show a large profit to the coiners if circulated at the par value of that coin.

The Madrid paper *El Dia* states that the delegates appointed by the English and Spanish Governments, respectively, to draw up a definite treaty of commerce between the two countries have had a conference, which, it is understood, resulted in favourable concessions for Spain as regards her exports of fruits and raisins, especially the latter, the export trade in which is important for some of the eastern provinces of Spain. It is stated that duties have been arranged differing but very little from those imposed on currants. The Madrid paper anticipates that should these concessions be embodied in a treaty, exporters of raisins would benefit largely, especially as much injury has been done to the currant crop of Greece by caterpillars. These advantages, nevertheless, says the Madrid paper, are not entirely satisfactory to Spain, seeing that England refuses to alter the alcoholic scale and reduce the duties now payable on Spanish wines, while considerable concessions are, on the other hand, asked for British manufactures of iron and wool. The negotiations continue however, and an early arrangement is looked for.

Owing to the scarcity of fractional money in Turkey the Imperial Ottoman Bank has been authorised by the Government, on its own request to take steps for the coinage of a number of pieces of one and two piastres, to the amount of 500,000 medjidies. The bank has already handed 100,000 silver medjidies to the mint for coinage into one or two piastre pieces.

The State Bank Commissioner of Kansas has issued a circular to all State and private banks in Kansas, in which he forbids them to make contracts for payment in gold exclusively. " I am informed," he states, " that New York banks require banks that borrow of them to sign notes payable in gold. In this connection I desire to call your attention to chapter 99 of the laws of Kansas of 1893, and request that hereafter all banks under the control of this Department refrain from signing any note or other obligation payable in anything other than lawful money of the United States."

LIEUTENANT WILDE, Q. O. Corps of Guides, is lying dangerously ill, in the Officers' Hospital, at Murree. He was admitted about three weeks ago, suffering from enteric, which he seems to have contracted at Hoti Mardan. Another officer of the same corps, who was down with the same disease, is now convalescent. There are a few other cases in the station, all apparently brought up from the plains, among them Miss Petman from Lahore. The health of the Depot is excellent ; there are very few cases in hospital, none of them serious ones.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon. In the absence of the chairman, Mr. G. W. Roughton, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji was called to the chair. There were also present : Mr. S. Rebsch, Mr. R. H. Vincent, Captain Walshe, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Mr. K. M. Shroff, Mr. Hurkisondas Narotumdas, Mr. K. N. Kabraji, Dr. Bhalchandra K. Bhatavadekar, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

PROPOSED NEW ROAD AT NOWROJI HILL.

The Committee considered letter from the Commissioner, dated 9th instant, requesting approval to the acquisition, at a cost of Rs. 8,000, including the amount of the capitalised value of the rent to be paid to the fazindar, of 91·22 square yards, or thereabout, of land and house standing thereon, the property of Mr. Karim Rahimbhai, being required as site for the proposed new road through Nowroji Hill, from Elphinstone Bridge to Dongri Street. The cost to be debited to the balance, Rs. 2,63,800, of the grant, Rs. 3,32,023, sanctioned by the Corporation, on 19th November, 1888. The necessary sanction was accorded.

THE OLD BOILER-HOUSE AT LOVE GROVE.

The Committee recorded a letter to the Secretary, dated 7th instant, from the Commissioner, reporting that he had entrusted to Messrs. Garlick & Co., the work of paving with Indian patent stone, the floor of the old boiler-house, at Love Grove, at a cost of Rs. 791. The cost to be debited to the grant of Rs. 1,245, for the work in the current year's budget.

PURCHASE OF COAL.

The Committee also recorded letter, dated 9th instant, from the Commissioner, stating, with reference to his report of the purchase, from Mr. Merwanji Pestonji Master, of 100 tons of Powell Duffryn coal, at Rs. 19 per ton, which report was recorded by the Committee, in their resolution, dated 23rd May, 1894, that as Mr. Master had declined to supply the coal, the Commissioner had sanctioned the purchase from Messrs. Dadabhai Hormusji & Co., of the same, at Rs. 19-8-0 per ton.

CONSTRUCTION OF PIPE SEWERS AT KALA CHOWKI ROAD.

As requested by the Commissioner the Committee sanctioned the acceptance by him of the tender of Messrs. Spencer & Co., the lower of two tenders received, for constructing pipe sewers, manholes, automatic flush tanks, and metal vent-shafts in Kala Chowki Road, at a cost of Rs. 9,117·665. The cost to be debited to the grant of Rs. 10,534, provided in the New Works current year's budget.

THEFT OF MUNICIPAL MONEY FROM THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The Committee considered letter to the Secretary, dated 5th instant, from the Commissioner, requesting the Committee to recommend the Corporation to sanction the writing off of Rs. 389-4-3, being the amount which was stolen from the Victoria Gardens office, on the 25th March, 1894.

The Commissioner, in his letter, stated that the sum of money was kept in a cash-box placed in a cup-board. The Superintendent kept the key of the cash-box, while the key of the cup-board was kept in an open drawer. On the morning of Sunday, the 25th of March, the cash-box was missed. The matter was reported to the police, who made enquiries, but could not trace the thief.

The Commissioner having stated that the Superintendent had been reprimanded for his neglect to keep the key in safe custody, and warned to keep the key with him in future, the Committee resolved to make the necessary recommendation to the Corporation.

THE REFUND OF TOWN DUTIES.

In accordance with the notice of motion given by him, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to inform the Committee (1) whether he is aware that under the present system of refunding town duties refunds are allowed to exporters of wheat bran under the name of pollard or wheat flour ; and if so, at what rates are such refunds made, whether pollard is nothing more than bhoosa or fine wheat bran, and whether the rates of refunds on wheat flour, wheat bran or pollard or fine bhoosa are same or different ; (2) what was the amount refunded in this way to exporters of wheat flour under one or other of these names during the year, which ended with the 31st March, 1894 ; and (3) is there in the Refund Office of the Municipality any system of checking claims for refunds on exports of wheat flour or so-called wheat flour under one or other of these names. With whom does the responsibility of checking the correctness of these claims rest ?

In support of his motion, Mr. Javerilal said that wheat flour had been shipped from Bombay to foreign ports and countries in increasing quantities of late years. Six years ago, the exports of wheat flour amounted to thirty-six millions of pounds. In 1892-93, the year before the last, the exports reached between fifty-six and fifty-seven millions of pounds, valued at 33 lakhs of rupees. Now they knew that wheat flour was one of the articles subject to town duty, and on which a refund was allowed to exporters. If the refund was allowed on genuine wheat flour he had nothing to say, but he understood that wheat bran or pollard or bhoosa was exported under the name of wheat flour, and refunds were paid to exporters. Such refunds enabled exporters to drive a roaring trade in wheat bran or bhoosa as it paid freight and insurance to merchants on shipments, and the sale proceeds were returned in the shape of gold at 13d. per rupee.

Mr. K. M. Shroff seconded the motion, which was carried.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN CARLETON, Royal Lancaster Regiment, has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Bombay, vice Major Rosseter, who officiates as Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Madras Army.

A QUESTION having arisen as to whether a military official is exempt from cantonment taxation in respect of a pony and vehicle maintained by him, and used in furtherance of his military duties, the Government of India have ruled that vehicles kept or used for military duty by persons in military employ are only exempted from municipal tolls on ferries and roads, exemption from municipal taxes being limited to animals kept for military duty ; and that general exemption from all municipal taxes whatsoever only extends to public vehicles, *i.e.*, to vehicles which are not private property, and not to private vehicles kept or used for military duty.

THE examination which Mr. Olphert, of the Telegraph Department, recently made of the wire laid over the Kashmir passes between Srinagar and Gilgit, was one which must have been full of interest to himself. He had to see how the line had stood the trials of a severe winter, and whether its permanent maintenance was justifiable. He found that such breaks as existed had been caused, save in one solitary instance, at the top of the Tragbal Pass, by avalanches. But the mischief done by the great snow slides was very limited in extent. Only the posts actually in the path of an avalanche had been carried away ; the posts and wire on either side remained intact and the breaks could all have been repaired during the winter season. The break on the Tragbal was due to the accumulation of snow on the wire. Mr. Olphert attributes this clogging of the snow to the fogs which rise from the Woollah Lake and roll up over the pass. This mist freezes on the wire, and when snow falls the flakes adhere to the frozen surface until by degrees the load becomes too heavy for the wire to bear. This theory, observes an up-country paper, seems a perfectly sound one, for north of the Tragbal no accumulation of snow on the wire occurred. The villagers and dak-runners declare that this was the case, and their word may be taken as they have all along taken a marked interest in the telegraph—mostly it must be admitted, with a view to seeing whether their prophecy of last year that the line would never stand during the winter would come true. They asserted that in the Brazil Pass the wire would be buried in snow and the posts be broken by the wind. Nothing of the kind has occurred, and they are now strong in their belief of Olphert Sahib's *kismat*. The snowfall was exceptionally heavy last cold weather ; the greatest depth being probably 15 or 16 feet. This was not sufficient to cover up the line as the wire is carried on very high posts. As regards the avalanches, their course has now been ascertained pretty correctly, and the wire can be so placed that all danger from this source shall be obviated. Next winter, in all probability, the line to Gilgit will be kept open the whole season, measures being taken to ensure speedy repairs when the wire breaks on the Tragbal from the accumulation of snow. Mr. Olphert has established the possibility of maintaining this line of mountain telegraph, and his work deserves the warmest recognition by the State. He and his linemen have had to undergo severe privations, but they will make light of these now that the experiment in which they were concerned has proved so successful.

THE MAHABLESHWAR TEMPLE INCIDENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I much regret that your correspondent, Mr. Bhagwat, should be wasting his energies in the way he is doing in stirring up religious animosities about the so-called Mahableshwar temple incident. He is either untruthful or ignorent of the facts, and therefore unfit to come before the public as an indignant Hindu, whose religious feelings have been outraged. The correspondence you have published shows that it is quite a common thing for Mussalmans and Parsees to visit the Mahableshwar temple and in charge of the guroo to go close to the kund and cow's mouth for the purpose of seeing the source of the five rivers issuing therefrom. I believe, I am correct in stating that there are really only four rivers, the Savitri and Koina flowing west, the Krishna and Yenna flowing east. But it is sufficiently wonderful that at Mahableshwar a hill and a temple should be found which, so to speak, spans the whole of India. The same unusual feature is discoverable in the Karawanda Valley, south and west of Khandala and Lanowi—a pleasant morning's walk—which is the source of the Indrayani flowing into the Bhima and Krishna, on the east of the Oollas, which flows down the ravine north of the Khandala dak bungalow and lower down past Karjat and Matheran to Kallian, also of two sources of the Amba river, which ends at Dharmtar on the south of our harbour. One of these sources flows west down a branch of the reversing station valley. The other south over a precipitous cliff at least 500 feet in sheer height, some say 1,000 feet, but the former is a safe estimate. It is called Arthur Seat after the Duke of Wellington, many of whose paths marked with white quartz stones, are still visible in outlying places. The view from Arthur Seat in grandeur of cliff and rock, deep valleys, and magnificent distances is at least equal to anything which can be seen at Mahableshwar.

But this is a digression. To return to Mr. Bhagwat. I have twice been shown the kund and the cow's mouth by the guroo in charge of the Mahableshwar temple, seven years and three years ago. The only condition insisted upon was that I had to take off my shoes. It is one of the common sights for visitors and is quite unobjectionable so long as a visitor walks round with reverence. After all, what good can come from Mr. Bhagwat's exhibition of religious intolerance ? It is nothing more than a phase of the acute feeling now existing between Hindus and Mussalmans, and is, therefore, much to be deplored. " All religions are one, they are only dressed for the time being *in different clothes*," so the Bhagwat Gita plainly and unequivocally teaches. The Mussalman and Hindu in their devotions must and do address the same One Supreme Being. " When striving for good they are each individually actuated and led into all truth by the same One Supreme Spirit dwelling within them"—this also the Gita teaches.

I have entered the holy places in many temples, both Hindu and Mussalman, in various parts of India, in the North-West Provinces, in Guzerat, and in the Madras Presidency. I have also visited on professional business temples in Bombay. Never has any difficulty been raised when I have expressed my willingness to take off my shoes.

I judge from a letter in your paper that Mr. Bhagwat is a Chitnis in Government employ. If this is so, no doubt the Government will find the means to let him know that when he writes upon a matter likely to lead to religious intolerance and animosity, and, therefore, to political unrest he should take care not to exaggerate a simple common incident of everyday life, nor to take offence where no offence is intended.—Yours, &c.,

DAVID GOSTLING.

STATUE FOR SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, BARONET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At a time when the unveiling of the statue of Dr. Blaney is fresh in the minds of a grateful public, and honor has justly been done to whom honor is due, it seems to me a fitting opportunity to give birth to the suggestion that it would certainly be as fitting and just to honor Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, of Bombay, with a similar proof of the gratitude and appreciation of the public for his many public charities and princely acts. It would be needless to dilate on the large sums Sir Dinshaw has bestowed in charities in a truly catholic spirit, and his princely deeds have deservedly evoked the recognition of her Majesty's Government by conferring on him a baronetcy. But Sir Dinshaw is also the largest mill-owner in Bombay, and as such employs and gives bread to thousands of people in this city. Personally, I remember Sir Dinshaw (some forty-five years ago) when possibly his present prosperous and exalted position was not dreamed of by himself, and at a time when he was holding an ordinary position in Bombay, and I had just commenced my own career. It was then, when I saw him in the first flush of youth and life, that I thought he would carve out a great future ; and now as the embodiment of a self-made man, that impression has been amply verified. At any rate, Sir Dinshaw is now advanced in years, his deeds speak for themselves, and statues have been given to the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the first Parsee baronet, the late Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, and other public-spirited men as Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Dr. Blaney, Sir George Birdwood, besides various Governors, for instances, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Richard Temple, and others, during their life-time, including one to the late Sir David Sassoon, why not recognize Sir Dinshaw's worth in like manner by having a statue of him placed in some conspicuous place, say the Town Hall, the Esplanade, or the Technical School, in which he takes such a large interest ? I feel certain the suggestion I make will meet with the general approval of both the European and Native communities. In this view, I would invite public-spirited men, like the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshaw Mehta, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Mr. Sayani, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee the present Sheriff, Mr. Harkissondass Narrotamdass, Mr. Abdoola Meherali Dhurumsey, the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation, Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker, and Dr. Blaney himself, to agitate a strong movement in the matter, and I am sure, if the object I suggest is attained, it will be one more instance of a just public recognition of true and sterling worth.—Yours, &c.,

MICHAEL R. DE QUADROS.

Apollo House, Fort, June 13.

THE 1st MARINE STREET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At to-morrow's meeting the Corporation will consider the petition of the residents of Dhobi Talao and other citizens anent the subject of widening the 1st Marine Street. The Municipal Commissioner in his letters to the Standing Committee recommends the purchase of all the houses in the street in order to make a perfect road from the Native General Library to the Queen's Road at a cost of about three lakhs of rupees. If the Corporation see their way to carry out this grand scheme, so much the better, but should they find it inconvenient to do so just now, it is to be hoped that they will at least grant the prayers of the petitioners, which is only to widen a portion of the approach on the east side of the lane by purchasing the few small houses situated thereon. As the petitioners respectfully submit the Corporation will not be under the necessity of incurring heavy expenses to do so. In conclusion I may humbly suggest that a little stricter supervision from the health and police departments will help a good deal to lessen the complaints against the insanitary condition of the street. Several of the trades carried on in it are by their very nature calculated to contain the germs of some of the deadly diseases.—Yours, &c.,

Kandewadi, June 13. R. L. GHARAT.

WE regret to hear that the Rev. H. W. Griffith Chaplain of Karachi, has been ill with congestion of the liver. The doctors have ordered him home at once, and he starts for England to-day.

PRINCESS CHRISTIAN, who takes interest in all that may tend to lessen the sufferings of the sick, has written an interesting article on " Nurses, and their Vocation," for the " Gentlewoman." The article has especial reference to institutions established for the training of nurses, and insists on the importance of disciplined knowledge. Yet, the Princess says, " it must not be thought that training and education alone make a good nurse. 'The heart must be in the right place,' and never allow its sensibilities to be blunted by familiarity with scenes of suffering, or its impulses to be checked by the scientific interest called forth by training and acquired knowledge." The writer's sympathy with and desire to help those who are stricken, appears throughout the article.

DEFAMATION OF AN OPIUM FARMER IN THE *BOMBAY GUARDIAN*.

CONVICTION OF MR. MANSUKHLAL.

MR. SANDERS-SLATER, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, delivered judgment in the case, in which Mr. Mansukhlal, a European ex-officer of the Salvation Army, and now an independent missionary, stood charged with defamation, in that he on the 20th January last, contributed an article in the *Bombay Guardian* containing statements likely to harm the reputation of Damji Lukhmichand, manager of Jadowji Khodidas, licensed opium farmer for Bombay.

In delivering judgment Mr. Sanders Slater said :—In this case Damji Lakhmichund, the manager of the business of Jadowji Khodidas, the licensed opium farmer for the town and island of Bombay, complains of certain imputations made against him in an article, which appeared in a paper called the *Bombay Guardian*, dated 20th January, 1894. I may state at once that the complainant does the whole of the opium business for Jadowji Khodidas, and that he has been in this service ever since Jadowji had the opium farm license for the last thirteen years, and that he has been concerned in the opium business for the last twenty years, and is himself the opium farmer for the Thana district. He also holds a tobacco license and keeps a tobacco shop. For his services as manager to Jadowji Khodidas he receives pay at the rate of Rs. 75 per mensem ; he gets no porcentage on sales, and does not contribute to any loss that my occur in his master's business. Some eight or nine days before complainant filed his information in this case, *i.e.*, before 1st February, 1894, his attention was drawn to an article which appeared in the *Bombay Guardian* of January 20th, 1894, headed "Further Fraud by the Bombay Opium Department." This is the article of which the complainant complains, and the particular portions of that article to which he takes special exception are the paragraphs numbured (1), (6) and (7), and which are as follows :—" (1) We learn on the evidence of several witnesses that Damaji Luxmanchand, a vendor, licensed to sell opium for consumption off the premises, illegally sent opium to Mahim (an outlying portion of Bombay) for the manufacture of *chandul*, and sold it through his own servants in smoking dens opened for that purpose, during the Mahomedan fair held there, between December 23rd, 1893, and January 2nd, 1894." " (6) We also call for the adequate punishment of Damaji Luxmanchand, the opium license holder for Bombay." " (7) We respectfully invite Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay, to insitute a thorough and impartial investigation, conducted by other than officials, into the above stated charges, in order to further bring to light the existing fraud and want of integrity on the part of the Opium Department, and to punish the criminals." Below this article appear the facsimile signatures of A. W. Prautch, Man Sukh Lal and Thomas M. Hudson, and at the foot of what is apparently an editorial note appears the facsimile signature of Alfred S. Dyer. The complainant alleges that the statements which refer to him in this article are false and defamatory, and are imputations which are calculated to cause him harm in his reputation and business. He says, " the name Damaji Luxmanchand was meant for me. I was the person designated by that name." He also says " If I had done anything illegal with regard to my opium contract the authorities would prosecute me." In cross-examination by the accused, Mansukhlal, he says " I went to my vakil and afterwards Rustomjee (then the Chief Inspector of Opium) told me that a prosecution ought to be commenced to clear my reputation. Rustomjee, the Chief Inspector, said if you do not clear your reputation the Collector will have some suspicion about it, and he will not allow you to remain in this business. He mentioned the names of Mr. Young and Mr. Campbell. He said he would make a report to Mr. Young, and Mr. Young would make a report to the Collector. I did go and see Mr. Young. I went with the *Bombay Guardian*. Mr. Young did not advise me to take out this prosecution. I would not ask Mr. Young's advice. Mr. Young said after reading the article in the *Bombay Guardian*, if you have done this my opinion of you will not continue, and therefore I ought to take out this prosecution." The complainant's evidence on the point is corroborated by Mr. Rustom Pestonjee Jehangir, who says, " If those allegations were true they would be very harmful to the complainant." It is not necessary, however, to consider the evidence on this point any further. The article distinctly imputes to the complainant, a lincensed vendor of opium, illegal conduct in the transmission to Mahim and sale there of opium during the Mahomedan fair held at Mahim between December 23rd, 1893, and January 2nd, 1894, and calls for the adequate punishment of the complainant, while it refers to the objects of the charges as criminals. Defamation, for the purposes of the Indian Penal Code, is defined by Section 499 of that Code, which runs as follows:—" who, ever, by words either spoken or intended to be read, or by signs, or by visible representations, makes or publishes any imputation concerning any person, intending to harm, or knowing, or having reason to believe, that such imputation will harm the reputation of such person, is said, except in the cases hereinafter excepted, to defame that person." Then follow certain exceptions, which I shall refer to later. I have no hesitation in holding that the imputations made and published in the article complained of concerning the complainant are such that the makers and publishers of those imputations must have intended to harm or must have known or had reason to believe that they would harm the reputation of the complainant. The question then arises, who were the makers and publishers of these imputations upon the character of the complainant ? Although evidence has been given by the prosecution on this point, it is unnecessary to refer to it, as it is part of the accused Munsukhlal's case that he and Mr. Prautch were the authors of the article in question. In his examination-in-chief by the accused, Mr. Prautch says," That on his return from Mahim where he had been to make enquiries he went to report the result of of his enquiries to the accused, and he goes on : " We then sat down and wrote the article. (Mansukhlal and I.)" The fact of the publication of the article is proved by Mr. Rustom Pestonjee Jehangir, who bought a copy of the *Bombay Guardian* of the 20th January, at the office of the paper, and produces it. (Ex. E.) The accused does not deny the fact of publication, but he states that the imputations made in that article were made in good faith and for the public good, and are true. The accused did not state to the Court which particular exception to Section 499, I. P. Code, he relied upon. I will therefore refer to all those which, I think, he could plead in his favour, and consider them all. Exception I is as follows : " It is not defamation to impute anything which is true concerning any person, if it be for the public good that the imputation should be made or published. Whether or not it is for the public good is a question of fact." Exception 2.—" It is not defamation to express in good faith any opinion whatever respecting the conduct of a public servant in the discharge of his public functions, or respecting his character, so far as his character appears in that conduct, and no further." Exception 3.—" It is not defamation to express in good faith any opinion whatever respecting the conduct of any person touching any public question, and respecting his character, so far as his character appears in that conduct, and no further." Exception 9.—"It is not defamation to make an imputation on the character of another, provided that the imputation be made in good faith for the protection of the interests of the person making it, or of any other person, or for the public good." I may say at once that I do not consider that exceptions 2 and 3 apply to the case at all, as they refer to the expression of opinions, and not to direct imputations upon the character of others. To entitle the accused to the protection of exception 1, it is essential that the imputation should be true, and should be for the public good. The first question, then, which the Court has now to consider is, whether the imputations here made are true. The complainant says : " It is false that I illegally sent opium to Mahim for the manufacture of chandul and sold it through my servants at the fair held there between the 23rd December and the 2nd January." " I did not myself go to Mahim during the fair. None of my people went there. Not one of my people belonging to my shop went there for any purpose during the fair." He produces the office copy of a permit for the conveyance of 20lbs. of opium from the Government Depot to the shop of J. Khodidas at Mahim, between the hours of 3 and 5 p.m. on 21st Dec., 1893 (Ex. B.), and he states " that 20lbs. of opium was the only opium sent to Mahim during the fair. Some more opium was sent in January after the fair. I am sure no opium was sent to the Mahim shop without a permit." These statements are corroborated by Mr. Rustomjee who was at the Mahim fair nearly every day for 4 or 5 hours. He says, " From the steps I took there I am able absolutely to say that there is no truth in the article against Dama, the complainant, or his men employed in the opium shops. I am not aware of any illegality having been committed with regard to opium at the Mahim fair, and there could not be any illegality, there as I had stationed men to watch the private clubs opened in Mahim. This was done from the opening to the closing of the fair." Mr. Rustomjee further says in cross-examination, " When I was at Mahim fair I sent for the complainant and was informed that he was performing some religious ceremony and could not come for some days, and therefore I told the accused Nos. 1, 2, and 3, that complainant could not have been at Mahim." Inspector Holdway, who was in charge of Mahim during the fair and who would decidedly have arrested anybody who came under his notice selling opium illegally, says, " I know the complainant by sight, I know some of his men. I did not see complainant or any of his men selling illicit opium there," but he saw the men of the Opium Department on the watch during the fair. It is suggested that the evidence of this witness cannot be trusted because he applied to Mr. Rustomjee for assistance in getting a place in the Customs for a friend of his, but he did not in fact obtain that assistance, and I am unable to see that anything has been brought out in his cross-examination which justifies me in doubting what he deposes to in any particular. To contradict this evidence on the part of the complainant, the accused called in the first place one Amoo Mia, who states that he is a broker, and was formerly a timber merchant in a large way of business. He states in cross-examination that he also acts as a law agent in the Small Causes Court, and that he makes an income of from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 a month. His evidence is to the effect that at about 9 a.m. on the day before the Mahim fair commenced, he went with one Rahimtulla to complainant's shop at Bheudy Bazaar. He did not go inside the shop, but Rahimtulla did, and asked complainant for a pipe, a light and a mat. Complainant ordered one Aboo, an old Memon, to give Rahimtula what he wanted, and to make a list of the things. Then Aboo brought 5 or 7 bundles of mats, 6 or 7 bamboo pipes, and 16 or 17 large shades, and handed them over to one of the men in the shop, by whom they were deposited on the footpath on the opposite side of the road, below Rahimtulla's house, when they remained until about 2 p.m. of that day, when they were taken to Mahim by Rahimtulla in a labour cart. Meanwhile, after the "saman" had been handed over in the shop, Rahimtulla asked complainant to give him some opium, and complainant ordered a ghati servant to give Rahimtulla ten tolas of opium. The opium was wrapped up in the leaves of a palas tree, and Rahimtulla took it away. Amoo Mia subsequently took the opium to Mahim that afternoon to the club, which Rahimtulla had opened there and provided with the mats, pipes and shades which he had obtained from complainant. Amoo Mia lived in this club for 10 or 12 days, and used to be there all day, assisting Rahimtulla in the management. He further says that on the day after he went to Mahim the Customs servant, Mia, who sits in complainant's shop, came to Rahimtulla's club, and that in his presence a bag containing 39 or 40 balls of opium was opened, and that Kalidas Sewji, the licensed vendor at Mahim, gave Rahimtulla 1¼ lbs. of opium. The place which was then occupied by Rahimtulla as a club is now, he states, occupied by Kalidas Sewji, and used for the sale of opium. With regard to this last statement, the deposition of Bhagwandas Molidhandas in Mr. Prautch's case was put in by consent in this case, but it proves nothing except that Kalidas Sewji took a room with a loft over it on November 1st, 1893, from the witness, and opened it as an opium shop towards the end of March 1894. It would be well to remark here that when Amoo Mia gave his evidence on behalf of Mr. Prautch, he did not mention any of the matters to which he deposes in the present case. His deposition in that case has been put in, in this case, and I take the following extract from it:—"I was at a club there, at Rahimtulla's club. I do not know who rented the room. I used to serve opium to those who wanted it. The opium came from the licensed shop. The opium was at the club; no one brought it. I believe it was brought from the licensed shop. I do not remember how much opium was in the shop exactly. There was no opium there, but chandul was there when I went. . . . There were mats and pieces of planks in the club, and pipes and lamps and cups. Rahimtulla brought them. I do not remember where he brought them from." In his examination-in-chief this witness was asked by the accused why he did not give the details which he has deposed to in this case, when he was giving his evidence on behalf of Mr. Prautch. He says: "I did not say this before because I was not asked. I was asked as to what took place the first day as to smoking opium; and also because people threatened me about giving evidence. I was frightened. I am not frightened now because you (Mansukhlal) produced a law book and showed it to me. It was the Evidence Act in Gujarati." In answer to the learned counsel for the complainant, the witness said, "I was served with a summons that day at 2 o'clock, and had to give evidence at three, I did not forget what took place in Bhendy Bazaar, but as I had a case in the Small Causes Court my attention was all directed to that case. That is one reason why I did not give the evidence which I gave on the 3rd instant, upon the 9th April. I have another reason also. Damji's men frightened me. They said, if you give evidence we shall ruin you." He also says, "When I gave evidence on the 9th and 11th April, I was afraid of their threats. It did not occur to me to ask the protection of the Court." And again. "When I mentioned this (about Kalidas giving Rahimtulla 1½lb. of opium) in Court on the 3rd May, I did so for the first time, because I was not asked about it. . . I was not asked by Mr. Hudson about this 1½lb. of opium. It did not occur to me to mention the fact, and there was no reason to do so." In re-examination he says: "The night before I gave evidence in Prautch's case I did not get sleep, because of Mia's threats. At that time my daughter was ill also. This last statement was made in reply to a leading question from the accused. With regard to the ten tolas of opium which this witness says complainant gave to Rahmitulla at the Bhendy Bazaar shop, this witness first says, "It was wrapped in the leaves of a palas tree." Mr. Hudson in his evidence in support of Mr Prautch's case (Exhibit A. M.) states that Amoo Mia said to him, "When he was on the point of starting from Bombay to Mahim, that at one of Dama's (the complainant's) shops, Dama himself handed to him (Amoo Mia) a quantity of opium for conveyance by him to the club at Mahim to be used for making chandul in that club. I believe he said it was given to him in balls tied up in a handkerchief." In cross-examinotion Amoo Mia says, "I do not believe that I told Mr. Hudson about the 15th January that Damji had given me a quantity of opium to take to Mahim. I must have said it was given to us. Rahimtulla was with me. I have no recollection of saying so. I can't say whether Mr. Hudson's evidence is true or false. Probably I told him that it was tied up in a handkerchief. I do not remember saying that it was in balls." In his re-examination Amoo Mia says; "The opium was put in a handkerchief. I put the opium into my pocket with the handkerchief, and took it out again when I got out of the station. With the object of showing that this witness was aware that the managers of the chandul-smoking clubs were unable to obtain more than two tolas of opium at a time, counsel for the complainant put in the prayers of a petition to the Collector, which asks that "the petitioners belonging to this club should necessarily get a license for obtaining from the licensed shop-keepers 42 tolas of opium for 21 men, at two tolas for each man. This petition is signed by the witness and fifteen others. The whole petition, which was put in by the accused, is dated the 26th January, 1894, and from it it appears that the petitioners found it inconvenient to buy their individual lots of two tolas each of opium, and to manufacture chandul out of it, and therefore they prayed that the club might have a license to buy such opium as they might require. Amoo Mia says: This petition was sent in order to save us from any trouble. Of course the licensed sellers do sell opium in large quantities." If this was the case, this petition would have been quite unnecessary. I have dealt at very considerable length with the evidence of Amoo Mia, as he is the witness on whom the accused relies to prove the truth of the imputations made against the complainant. After very careful consideration of this evidence I feel that, even if it were uncontradicted, I should be absolutely unable to rely upon it. The story which Amoo Mia now tells is, as I have already pointed out in detail, an entirely different tale from that which he told a few weeks ago in Prautch's case, and from that which he told earlier still to Mr. Hudson. The accused himself did not fail to notice this, and asked the witness to account for the difference, as did also the learned counsel for the prosecution, and I feel bound to hold that the reasons he gave, which I have raleady referred to, are totally insufficient to satisfy my mind as to their genuineness. The inconsistency, too, of his conduct in the matter of the petition to the Collector with his statements in Court is very striking, and upon considering his evidence as a whole I am quite unable to accept it as true. When weighed against the direct denial of the complainant, against whose character the accused has been able, apart from the charges complained of, to suggest nothing, and who has no apparent motive in increasing the sale of his master's opium in Bombay, and the evidence of Mr. Bustomjee, who has always offered to assist the accused and his friends in detecting the complainant, should he in fact be guilty of such offences as are alleged, I feel convinced that Amoo Mia's evidence is a tissue of falsehood from beginning to end. With regard to the other evidence which has been adduced by the accused in support of the truth of the allegations made by him, I should deal more summarrily than I have done with Amoo Mia's. Singor Salmin, the Seedee, entirely fails to assist the accused's case. Mahomed Hussanji, who gave evidence in Mr. Prautch's case, now tells an entirely different story, and his deposition in Mr. Prautch's case, in the absence of any explanation whatever of the charge, deprives his evidence in this case, in my opinion, of any value which it might otherwise have had. The witnesses Ismailji Suliman, Shaik Mahomed Haji Fazal, and Mahomed Adam, are all called to prove the removal of the mats, pipes, &c., from the complainant's shop at Bhendy Bazaar. Of these three witnesses Ismailji attempted to lead the Court to believe that he did not know Amoo Mia—he speaks of him as "a man called Amoo Mia, or some such name," but it appears on cross-examination that he has known him for the last five years, and has frequently met him in chandul khanas. He admits that he spoke to him about the removal of these things from complainant's shop, and that it was Amoo Mia who started the conversation. Shaik Mahomed also commences his deposition with what appears to me to be an attempt to deceive the Court as to his position in life. He states that he has had a boot shop opposite complainant's shop for the last 12 or 13 years, but on cross-examination he was bound to admit that the shop he speaks of as his own belong to his brother, that his brother pays the rent of it, and that he only looks after the shop for his brother. He says that he distinctly, saw the things being brought from complainant's shop, and that he saw an old-looking Memon handing over the things inside the shop, but he immediately afterwards says that he could not see distinctly if Damji was in the shop or not. Amoo Mia swears that has was. The third of these witnesses, Mahomed Adam, swears that he was not. Again these three witnesses do not agree as to the manner of the removal of these thins to the footpath in front of the shop opposite. Ismail says that they were taken there by two Musalmans and Singor. Sheik Mahomed says that a Seedee (Singor) and a servant of the lame man (Rahimtulla) took them over; and Mahomed Adam says that Singor took them. Amoo Mia says they were carried across by two of the men in the shop. According to his own story, he knew Singor well, and would have had no difficulty in identifying him if his story were true. Laying aside altogether the extreme improbability of complainant being so reckless as to permit these things to lie openly in a public and crowded thoroughfare like Bhendy Bazaar for five hours during the busiest part of the day, without any apparent reason; and bearing in mind the fact that not a single hint or question regarding this matter was thrown out or asked in the cross-examination of the complainant, I am satisfied that the whole of the story of the alleged removal of these mats, pipes, lamps, &c., from complainant's shop is a pure fabrication. The accused had every opportunity to ask the complainant about the matter if he had chosen. I told him that he might recall and re-cross-examine any of the witnesses for the prosecution who were within the precincts of the Court. He did recall and cross-examine Mr. Rustomjee; yet though the complainant was present in Court almost every day, if not actually every day that the hearing went on, the accused did not put a single question on this point to him. The witnesses Ebraim bin Hafiz and Sheik Hussan Ali Saheb do not assist the case of the accused in any way, but they furnish instances of the manner in which Amoo Mia's abilities have been taken advantage of by the accused. The presence of these boys is entirely due to Amoo Mia's exertions. Nor does the evidence of Syed Ali Syed Abdoola advance the case of the accused one iota. If it is true, it simply proves that Amoo Mia was on two occasions guilty of an infringement of the Opium Act. Ganesh Anant Bhide's evidence also proves absolutely nothing against the complainant. Upon consideration of the evidence to which I have referred, I am irreitsably led to the conclusion that the statements made in the article complained of are, so far at least as the complainant is concerned, absolutely untrue, and I accordingly find that they are untrue. The accused, however, relying, I presume, on the 9th exception to Section 499, I. P. Code, claims that he is not guilty of defamation of the complainant, because he made the imputations complained of in good faith for the public good. "Good faith" is expained as follows in Section 52, I. P. Code. "Nothing is said to be done or believed in 'good faith' which is done or believed without due care and attention." Complainant does not pretend to any personal knowledge of the matters concerning the complainant mentioned in the article. The article itself says: "We learn on the evidence of several witnesses that complainant was guilty of the offences alleged. The "several witnesses" appear from the evidence of Mr. Prautch to have consisted of Syed Ghose and Amoo Mia only. Mr. Hudson says that "they made statements to us as to the existence and conduct of smoking clubs at Mahim during the fair. I felt that there was some reason to believe what they told us. We thought it best to make further enquiries and have these statements corroborated before doing anything else. We thought the police the proper people to go to." They went to the police, who informed them that before taking any steps they would have to communicate with the Opium Department; but the accused and his friends refused to have any communication with the opium department, whom they were accusing of complicity. They accordingly seem to have made up their minds to dispense with any further enquiry. In answer to the question, "Was there any way in which this enquiry could be procured, except by the publication of this article?" Mr. Hudson said, "It was our opinion that this was the best way to bring about an enquiry." Mr. Prautch, too, admits that so far as the imputations complained of by the complainant are concerned, he was unable to verify them. He says, "When we checked all the other statements and found that they were true, I naturally concluded that the statements in para. (1), which I had no chance to verify, were also true." But notwithstanding this inability to verify the statements which had been made to them respecting the complainant, the accused and his friends absolutely rejected Mr. Rustomjee's offer to detect the complainant, if he was in fact guilty of contravention of the Opium Act. Without waiting for proof of their allegations, and without taking those means which were available for ascertaining whether the complainant was such a man as they wished to show him to be, the accused and his friends made the imputations which were published, in the *Bombay Guardian* of January 20th, and which I have, after the most careful consideration, pronounced untrue. I am, therefore, bound to hold that the accused made the imputations complained of without due care and attention, and that he cannot therefore avail himself of the ninth exception to Section 499 of the Indian Penal Code. In consequence of my finding that the imputations contained in this article are untrue, the accused cannot be benefited by any of the other exceptions to the section, and I, therefore, convict the accused of defaming the complainant. In considering the punishment which I must inflict upon the accused, I cannot overlook the fact that he had the opportunity of withdrawing from this prosecution long ago, upon tendering an apology to the complainant. Instead of doing so, he has chosen to attempt to substantiate the charges he made by evidence which he has frequently been warned is untrustworthy, regardless of the expense and annoyance thereby caused to the complainant. I therefore fine the accused Mansukhlal the sum of Rs. 250, and order that out of that fine Rs. 200 be paid to the complainant as compensation.

The Magistrate having delivered the above decision the accused begged to point out that the evidence had been misquoted in several places, and he wished to know the full sentence passed by the court.

His Worship replied that he was fined Rs. 250.

The accused wanted to know what the alternative order was.

His Worship reminded him that there was no alternative sentence passed upon him, but if he did not pay the amount of fine he would be sent to jail for contempt of court. At the same time his Worship pointed out that the fact of his undergoing a term of imprisonment would not relieve him from liability to pay the fine.

The accused submitted that it would save the court's time if he stated that he was an independent missionary, and had no income in the ordinary sense of the word. Even if he were in a position to pay the amount of the fine he should not feel justified in doing so in view of the evidence that had been adduced before the court. He therefore wished to know the alternative.

His Worship replied that if it was found that the fine was not paid the court would order accused to be sent to jail.

The accused said that he maintained the decision was a very one-sided one, and that if he was able to pay the fine he would not be justified in doing so.

The Magistrate pointed out that if the accused wished he had the option of appealing to the High Court.

The accused observed that that would simply be throwing good money after bad.

His Worship said he, of course, could not advise him with regard to that.

The accused supposed his Worship could not do that, but thanked the court for the suggestion.

The Magistrate finally told the accused that as he was unable to pay the fine the court would follow the same course as Mr. Cooper did in the case of Mr. Prautch, but would point out that the non-payment of the fine could not exclude him from the liability for the amount of the fine.

The accused was going to say what his personal effects consisted of, when his Worship reminded him that he had merely pointed out the fact to him.

The accused observed that if the prosecution thought fit they might destrain upon him.

The Magistrate finally ordered that if accused fail to pay the amount he would suffer simple imprisonment for one month.

His Worship, on the application of the accused, ordered a copy of the judgment to be given to the accused free of charge.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. DYER.

In the afternoon Mr. J. Sanders-Slater heard the case, in which Mr. Dyer, printer and publisher of the *Bombay Guardian*, was charged with publishing a defamatory article in his journal of the 20th January last, which was likely to harm the reputation of Damji Lukhmichand, manager of the Licensed Opium Farmer for Bombay.

Mr. Rustom K. R. Kama, of Messrs. Thakordas, Dhuramsey, and Kama, solicitors, appeared for the prosecution, the accused conducting his case in person.

Mr. Mansukhlal being called and cross-examined by Mr. Kama, said that he had never been baptised. His name was legally changed seven years ago.

What was your name previous to adopting that of Mansukhlal?—I object to answer. My name has been legally changed.

The Magistrate overruled the witness' objection, and the latter said that his previous name was Robert Henry Charles Ward.

Mr. Kama asked witness if he knew how Mr. Dyer maintained himself.

Defendant: This fellow (Mr. Kama) is insulting me.

The Magistrate said that any remark addressed to the court must be couched in respectful languages, and he could not permit such expressions as were used by the accused.

The cross-examination of witness being proceeded with, he said that he did not know how accused maintained himself, nor did he know if Mr. Dyer was the proprietor of the *Bombay Guardian* press. Though witness belonged to the editorial staff of the *Bombay Guardian* he did not know who owned the press. Witness was maintained by a number of gentlemen forming a society, the name of which he did not know. He resided with Mr. Dyer's family, and was not paid for the work he was doing. He was not aware who paid the rent of the bungalow occupied by Mr. Dyer. He did not know if accused was also maintained by the society which supported him. None of the members of the society resided in Bombay. He did not know where they resided. He did not know whose enterprise the *Bombay Guardian* was. The accused had read the article in question before it was published.

Re-examined by the accused witness said that in return for his maintenance he gave his services on the *Bombay Guardian* staff.

Mr. Marcus B. Fuller, Superintendent of the International Missionary Alliance at Akola, Berar, said that he had forty-five missionaries under him. He had seen cases of opium-smoking. He had been a constant reader of the *Bombay Guardian*, which paper he considered was straightforward on all matters of moral interest and religious reform. He had read the alleged libel, and knew the authors of the article. If witness had received a communication from them he should have believed it to be true.

Mr. D. O. Fox, a missionary at Poona, said that the special feature of the *Bombay Guardian* was that it exposed the wrong doings of Government officials.

In cross-examination witness said that if he knew that the men on whose statement the article was written, were unreliable, he would not have believed the statements in the article.

Dhunjibhoy Dorabji Guilder, assistant teacher, New High School, secretary of the Indian Temperance Society, a member of the Moral Reform Union of England, and the editor of the "Student Friend," being called for the defence, said that he was once a pro-opiumist, but since reading the literature on the subject and visiting dens, had become an anti-opiumist. He had written about the habit of opium-taking in the "Students' Friend."

Mr. W. J. Gladwin, a missionary, and editor of the *Indian Watchman*, said that if he received an article for publication signed by persons he knew, he would not take the trouble to verify the statements contained therein. He knew the accused as the editor of the *Sentinel* the principal organ of the purity movement in England. He had also known accused in connection with the work of suppressing the traffic in English girls on the Continent, and he also knew that he had come out in connection with the C. D. Act.

Gunesh Anant Bhide, a Marathi teacher, denied being on the staff of the *Bombay Guardian* as reported in the *Times of India*. He had given Mansukhlal one or two lessons in Marathi.

Mr. A. W. Prautch said that he had not and did not expect to receive pay for his work in the anti-opium cause on earth, but looked for his reward in heaven.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned until this afternoon.

THE MHOWRA ACT ADMINISTRATION. II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The main argument against the Mhowra Bill was that while entailing unnecessary hardship upon the poor in its working at the hands of subordinate officials, it could never succeed in checking illicit distillation and smuggling. Long prevailing customs and usages, more or less of a religious character, combined with the peculiar climatic conditions of the country, have rendered it inevitable for the people to resort to the use of raw toddy in the dry season and of mild spirit in the wet. The rigorous policy of the Abkari Department, as moulded by Sir Charles Pritchard, that misleading member of Council, has so much raised the price of liquor that the poorer people are absolutely unable to purchase it, and those who can purchase it, at the fixed prices, get stuff that is for the most part poor in quality and less in measurement than they pay for. These are the two main reasons which forced an unwilling people against their will to resort to illicit distillation. The experts repeatedly advised the Abkari Department to keep such reasonable prices as would enable the poorer classes of people to purchase it. But bent on its own evil ways the Abkari Department refused heed to good counsel and deliberately persisted in its oppressive policy.

To diminish the crimes of illicit distillation, about eight years ago, in my letter on the Abkari administration to the Government of Bombay, dated the 6th of January, 1886, that is, exactly two years before illicit distillation broke out in full force in Tanna, in consequence of the faultiness of the Abkari system, I observed to the following effect:—"Theft and smuggling, which are at present so rife, will considerably diminish. Cultivators, labourers, and the poor classes generally who cannot afford to buy liquor will have no incentive to resort to distilling liquor stealthily as things seem to do now. These classes necessarily require liquor for the following reasons:—"(*a*) As cultivators have to work the whole day in the rainy season and to trudge in knee-deep water and mud during the operation of transplanting grain, they get fatigued at the end of the day's work, and a moderate dose of liquor in the evening not only refreshes and keeps them healthy but prevents cold and fever; (*b*) at the time of reaping the harvest they are liable to catch malarious fever, and it is well known that this liquor is efficacious as it acts as an antidote; (*c*) it also serves as an antidote against the effects of drinking muddy and filthy water running down the hills; and (*d*) at marriage and death ceremonies liquor is used in the absence of toddy. These classes were in the habit of consuming mild liquor and using it at their feasts as well, as they could not afford dear and strong liquor. They used spirits of about 70° U. P., but the Abkari Department heedless of their wants issued an order that liquor (from 25° U. P., to mildest) 60° U. P., should be distilled. Again, it was sold at a price which was beyond their means. Hence their resort to illicit distillation.

The present Collector of Bombay, Mr. J. M. Campbell, when he was Collector of Tanna, made, in his report of 1889-90, statements which are somewhat in accord with my opinions. "When they can get it," Mr. Campbell writes, "the hill and forest people prefer weak spirit to strong spirit. What they make themselves is often as low as 70°. U. P. It seems in every way an advantage that their preference for weak spirit should be encouraged . . . . . To the worker in the deep mud of the rice-fields during the rains and in the chill damp air of the cold weather forests the use of spirits seems a necessity. The choice lies between much illicit and less licit spirit. Let the licit spirit be pure, weak, and at hand, and the waste and loss from excessive drink will be less than if the dearness or scarcity of licit liquor forces the people to illicit distilling on a scale that compels the employment of a costly and burdensome army of excisemen and of punitive police posts." It is also stated in the second para. in the despatch of the Secretary of State to the Indian Government, dated 19th April, 1888:—"That the tax on spirits and liquors should be as high as may be possible without giving rise to illicit methods of making and selling liquor." The Government of India in their letter No. 5,151, dated 7th October, 1889, from the Department of Finance and Commerce to the Bombay Government, suggested as follows:—"Para 8—In Bombay it is abundantly clear that even where the amount of which the rate of taxation is raised falls appreciably short of the tariff rate, the prevention of illicit practices becomes impossible. The history of the Tanna and Colaba experiment affords a practical illustration of the difficulties which must be encountered when attempts are made to use the rate of duty above that which prevails at present."

All these suggestions were defied by the Bombay Government acting on the advice of the Abkari Department, who, instead of adopting these simple and popular remedies, took the desperate step of passing the Mhowra Bill—a measure universally hateful to the people and condemned alike by the Press and the public. In his speech on the second reading of the Mhowra Bill, Sir Charles Pritchard said:—"That the passing of the Bill will put a stop to the illicit distillation, and enable the Government to raise the duty, so that owing to its dearness people will take liquor to a smaller extent than before and thus drunkenness will diminish as a natural consequence." If this doctrine be correct it is a wonder that it has never occurred to any Chancellor of the Exchequer in England to come forward with a proposal to double the duty on liquor as a step towards checking intemperance, which is progressing by frightful strides in that country. How far the fond expectations of Sir Charles Pritchard have been realised I will show in my next letter.—Yours, &c.,

June 13. P. B. DANTRA.

MURDER OF A WEALTHY ZOROASTRIAN MERCHANT.

ON the night of the 8th ult., Mr. Bahman Kaikhosroo Menocher, a wealthy Zoroastrian merchant and a member of the Parsee Punchayet at Kerman, in Persia, was brutally murdered in his house by a number of Moguls. The deceased was well-known as an influential and extensive merchant in Persia, and enjoyed the esteem and confidence of high officials in the country. There was no Governor in Kerman at the time, and the occurrence took place in the interval between the former Governor's departure and the assumption of the duties of the office by his successor. The ruffians who rushed into the house and committed the murder had no intention to plunder, but were bent upon taking Mr. Bahman's life. His two Zoroastrian servants, named Rustom Jamshed and Sheriar Khodadad, interceded and besought the ruffians to spare their master's life by offering to pay them a purse of 4,000 toomans; but the offer was scornfully rejected, the men declaring that they wanted Mr. Bahman's life, and not his money. They then murdered him by means of daggers; and next threatened to take the lives of the two servants unless the purse of 4,000 toomans was given them. After some altercation the servants succeeded in escaping, and the Moguls left the house after plundering it of what valuables they could lay their hands upon. News of the murder was at once telegraphed by the committee of the Zoroastrian community of Kerman to the Shah, the Prime Minister, and to Mr. Ardasir Eduljee Reporter, the agent of the Persian Zoroastrian Amelioration Society of Bombay, who was then in Teheran. The Shah and his Prime Minister forthwith telegraphed to the Kerman authorities to arrest the criminals, and bring them to justice. The new Governor, who was then on his way to Kerman from Teheran, was also communicated with; and he also issued orders for bringing the offenders to justice. We hear that the Persian Zoroastrian Amelioration Society of Bombay, of which Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., is the president, has also sent telegrams in the matter to the Shah, his Prime Minister, and other authorities in Persia.

EXCHANGE AND SILVER.

THE Calcutta commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—The India Office is continuing to have a successful time of it in selling its transfers and drafts, and at rates that a month ago would not have been thought possible. The total done in the three weeks ending to-day is 285 lakhs, or an average of 95 lakhs a week. It is certainly anomalous that with a cheapening money market here, the usual buyers of Councils should aborb such considerable amounts and at higher rates than they were willing to pay when there was greater need of funds in this country. It is a satisfaction to see that there is more system in the sales, and even some determination to obtain the best prices that can be got. It was a little weak perhaps to have accepted on Wednesday less than 1s. 1d. at the sale proper, but this was partly compensated for later, for private telegrams report that on the Thursday extra applicants at 1s. 1d. were sent empty away, and on returning at 1s. 1-1-32*d*. met with no better reception. Only on naming from a sixteenth to an eighth yesterday, were they invited to come in and sup. It is in these after sales, more perhaps than in the Wednesday tenders, that real skill requires to be exercised, for on the day proper the Secretary of State is on occasions doubtless situated as he would be if he had only one strong Syndicate to contend against and no one else. Rumours current here a fortnight ago that the weekly amount would be reduced under 50lakhs have turned out correct in the announcement that 45 lakhs will be put up next Wednesday. It it now believed in some quarters that only 40 lakhs will be allowed to see the light very soon. It must be remembered that in the traditions at the India Office the amount in the off months has in certain years been allowed to dwindle to 35 lakhs, the Secretary of State taking his chance in the busier months of making up the deficiency. There is, of course, a much heavier total to deal with now; nevertheless it is thought that it is the right thing to do to have come down for the present in the weekly amount for which tenders are invited.

The publication of the despatch from the Secretary of State to His Excellency the Viceroy, dated 3rd May, taken with the reply of the Financial Department to the letter recently addressed to Government by the Indian Currency Association, necessitates the recasting of the promised manifesto that was being prepared by the executive committee of the Association, and at the same time calls for a reconsideration by the committee as to its future method of procedure when called upon in the exercise of its functions to animadvert on official acts in reference to the exchanges of the country and currency matters generally. It can hardly be expected in an age when the voice of the people is heard in all matters concerning their well-being, that an associamon of such weight and importance is to remain silent and inactive because of the refusal of the Government to be an intermediary between it and the home authorities. That the Association has done good in the past is unquestionable; that its recommendations are still on occasions, being adopted is apparent, notwithstanding the professon to ignore its suggestions, for in the recent reduction in the weekly amount of Councils from 60 to 50 lakhs, followed this week by a further abatement to 45 lakhs, it is easy to trace the hand of the Association.

In the money market there has, on the whole, been a quietness this week, though on certain days there were some suspicions of shaping again towards stringency. Such fears appear, however, for the moment to have been dissipated, as they were found to have had their rise in isolated inquiries here and in Bombay for short deposits. Altogether the supplies of money on the spot would seem for the time being to be unequally divided, notwithstanding a heavy aggregate of Council wire apportioned to the three presidencies. Loally money at call has been taken at one per cent. under minimum, and at bank minimum subject to a couple of days' notice. In Bombay some considerable sums are said to have been taken on similar lines, but at fully two per cent. under the present Bank of Bombay minimum, so that the money market on that side of India is also at the moment not without its anomalies. The three presidencies are now more of one mind, the standard gauge here and in Madras being 6 per cent. and in Bombay 7 per cent. Discounts in this market are 6 to 6½ per cent., and a shade lower in the bazar; similarly 51 days' Shroff paper, though called 14 annas discount, is workable at about 12½ annas.

GOLF IN MADRAS.

THE fifth competition for the Vizianagram Cup concluded on Saturday. The match consisted of two rounds of the Guindy Links, handicaps limited to a stroke a hole and was closely contested as will be seen from the scores. Mr. Matheson and Mr. Wake tied with 114, but after playing one round of the tie, the latter retired, leaving Mr. Matheson the winner. One more competition for this cup, which must be won three times before it becomes the property of the holder, will be played this season. The following are the scores:—

Mr J Matheson	60+64—10=114
Mr T Wake	71+67—24=114
Mr F M Bowden	58+57— 0=115
Mr R D Jones	70+59—14=115
Mr Michie-Smith	69+70—24=115
Mr R C C Carr	68+64—16=116
Mr E J Firth	64+68—14=118
Mr J H Peebles	63+64— 6=121
Mr A Clark	60+64— 0=124
Mr J L Walker	65+67— 8=124
Dr Pope	73+71—18=126
Mr J A Douglas	76+74—24=126
Mr A W G Stranack	78+73—14=137
Mr E Marsden	82+83—24=141

Messrs. Reid, Ashpitel, Bilderbeck and Greig retired after playing one round.

The following are the scores in playing off the tie:—

Mr J Matheson	62+63—10=115
Mr T Wake	75 retired.

IN the later development of the tree-marking movement, writes the *Pioneer*, it should not be lost sight of that blazing with an axe or chopper has become almost as common as the daubing with mud. In some recent instances both processes have been combined. The other morning, in one of the district head-quarter-stations of the N.-W. Provinces, the trees, particularly the mangoes, all down the principal road from the railway station were found to have been blazed in this way, the marks varying from a mere slash to an almost complete ringing of the tree. It is remarkable that no chips were left lying about, though some of the cuttings must have given a basketful. Possibly these relics are required as tokens for forwarding elsewhere. At any rate, their absence is unfortunate; for had we been able to forward a few specimens to Simla, some expert there, favourably situated of course for knowing all about it, would doubtless have been able to prove that the marks had been caused by the horns of goats—or to rationalise the matter in some other way combining simplicity with a satisfactory resolution of all the phenomena presented by the case.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

COMMUNICATIONS are still passing between the Government of India and the Amir regarding the delimitation of the Khyber-Asmar lines of frontier. Although an Allahabad telegram says it is not yet known what arrangements General Ghulam Haider is making for the work of demarcation which will possibly be delayed until autumn, we learn from trans-frontier sources that General Ghulam Haider, who is at Asmar, has according to orders from the Amir established posts of 100 men each with an officer, to facilitate the demarcation of the Mohmand frontier, at the following places:—Pandiali, Kaudbari, Mittai, Badisia, Saugor, Ghalnai, and that the demarcation work is expected to commence soon after the Eed festival.

THE Government of India have ruled that vehicles kept or used for military duty by persons in military employ, are only exempted from Municipal tolls on ferries and roads, exemption from Municipal taxes being limited to animals kept for military duty and that general exemption from all Municipal taxes whatsoever only extends to public vehicles, *i. e.*, to vehicles which are not private property and not private vehicles kept or used for military duty.

IN consequence of complaints made to the Turkish Government by the British Ambassador at Constantinople, of the continued extortion practised at holy places on Mahomedan pilgrims, the Sultan has caused notices to be posted up containing proper regulations for the prevention and recurrence of such illegal exactions, and the better protection of pilgrims in future.

UNHAPPY Greece is now threatened with a plague of locusts to complete the destruction wrought by the earthquake. The English warship Hood daily sends working parties to construct huts at the villages near Atalanti.

THE reconnaisance of the Calicut-Tellicherry Railway which covers a length of about 43½ miles has been completed through the agency of the Madras Railway Company. The cost of constructing the line is estimated at Rs. 37,22,504 or Rs. 85,575 per mile. The estimate has been submitted to the Government of India for approval. The following are the names of the stations proposed to be placed on the Calicut-Tellicherry Railway:—Calicut, West-Hill, Elathur, Quilandi, Badakara, Mahe, and Tellicherry. The engine changing stations will be at Quilandi, Badakara, and Tellicherry.

THE despatch of stores from Bandipur, in Kashmir, to the Gilgit district and Chilas will commence on 1st June, and continue to 25th September. All packages and boxes should be suitable for pack animals and should, as far as possible, weigh either 80 or 100lbs. each. The requisition must name the individual responsible for the cost of carriage; otherwise goods will not be forwarded.

AN appendix to the annual report of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for 1893-94, gives, at a glance, a view of the growth of Indian tea-trade since 1866. About thirty years ago India sent annually about four million pounds of tea to the London market, and China about one hundred millions. During the decade 1870-80 the exports of both countries exhibited a rapid increase, the Chinese trade rising to 126 million pounds, and that of India to 34 million pounds. At the close of the decade, China began to lose ground, and in 1890 the position was so far reversed, that India supplied the British market with 102 million pounds while China sent only 57 million pounds. Since that year the decline of the China trade has been even more rapid than during the previous ten years, and whereas in 1892 it had fallen to 34 million pounds, the six months from June to December, 1893, showed a total of only 25 millions. India sent in 1893 about 113½ millions, the largest amount on record. In the meanwhile the exports of Ceylon tea to London have grown from a little more than three million pounds in 1885 to nearly 69 million last year.

THOUGH little has been heard of the Chin Hills lately, writes a comtemporary, the work of disarmament has steadily progressed, and by latest accounts a total of 2,600 guns have been surrendered. When operations were undertaken by the troops under General Palmer in the end of 1892 the local Government estimated that about 500 guns would be given up, but from letters lately received we hear that five times that number have been surrendered. A correspondent writes that "the Northern Chins will never get over last year's thrashing, and that, in proportion to their strength, the tribes have lost an enormous number killed and died, and have received a terrible punishment." Nothing short of this would have brought these hitherto unconquered tribesmen to their senses; as, although worsted by our troops on former occasions, they have only lately owned themselves conquered. During last winter the troops in the North Chin Hills, under Major Presgrave, 1st Burma Rifles (Gurkhas), have continued the disarmament and the hunting up of refugees; only four of the latter are now at large, so the season has been a most successful one, and the work done reflects credit on the military and political arrangements. Mr. B. Carey, C. I. E., has displayed his usual activity after returning from a Boundary Commission which has defined the limits between Chinland and Manipur territory. Doubtless, the good services rendered by military and civil officers will receive the recognition that they so well deserve.

A DESTRUCTIVE cyclone passed over Ohio, on Friday, May 18. At the village of Taunkel five persons were killed and thirty injured. Heavy hailstones caused much damage, and terrific gale raged for some time over Lake Michigan. Numerous wrecks are reported, and at least ten persons are drowned. The Chicago schooner Myrtle was wrecked off Boulevard, Michigan, and the entire crew of six men perished within full view of hundreds of people at the hotels. A woman and five men were lost in the wreck of the schooner Cummings at Milwaukee. Here also there were crowds on the shore who saw the victims drop one by one from the rigging into the lake, without being able to help. Efforts were made to reach the vessel, but the life-boat was unable to make headway against the driving snow, and finally capsized. The crew were saved with difficulty. Another schooner was lost off Port Huron, four of the crew being drowned.

INCESSANT rain caused the Janiata river in Pennsylvania to overflow its banks, on Monday, May 21, flooding a wide tract of land and doing immense damage to property and crops, and destroying many bridges. It is feared there has been considerable loss of life. The railway in many places is four feet under water, and traffic is entirely stopped. The town of Williamsport seems to have suffered most, ten thousand people there being homeless. Fifteen lives were lost, and the damage is estimated at three million dollars.

THE Coxeyites are still *en evidence*, and are still causing trouble wherever the authorities are not strong enough to cope with them. In Montana twenty-five men seized a train and started eastwards, but the company threw the train into a ditch, and eight Coxeyites were badly injured and the rest arrested. Coxey and his lieutenants, Brown and Jones, were sentenced to twenty days' imprisonment for displaying a banner in the grounds of the Capitol, and were also fined five dollars each for walking on the grass.

THE two British warships, the Blake and the Tartar, had a cordial reception at Boston on Wednesday. They were met on arrival by a revenue cutter, and salutes were fired and the city decorated with flags. The shore was crowded with spectators, who were enthusiastic in their greeting.

NEWS has been received at Rangoon of the breaking up of La Ba's gang which has been committing dacoities in the Akyab district for some years. The police and villagers under Inspector Ther Taw U. encountered the gang. La Ba was killed, and one policeman and a villager wounded. Without their leader the gang, it is supposed, will not survive.

THE ANTI-OPIUM FARCE.

THE MANUFACTURE OF NATIVE OPINION.

WE take the following from the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—Missionary evidence in India is divided on the subject of opium; there are a few admissions from those who pose as anti-opiumities

Dr. H. Martyn Clark, a medical missionary of twelve years' experience, said:—

I am an abolitionist on strictly moral grounds. I should like to see opium and many other things done away with.

. . . .

When I have said that opinion is a bad habit, I do not at all wish to imply that it is necessarily the cause of the moral and physical devastation it is represented to be; or that because a habit is bad it is a fit subject for Government interference. . . . I know old men now doing a good day's work who began the habit as lads, and I am bound to say honestly they appear to me not a bit the worse. . . . It is very important to distinguish between the opium eater and what I should call the opium sot and I fancy a good deal of misapprehension has existed because that distinction has not been made.

. . . .

[In answer to the question, "Do you know any advantages that can be claimed for the habit?"] I know no advantages that one can claim for it; but I have seen a great many statements of the harm it is said to do which I think are worse than exaggerations—they are simply false.

The following is a statement by a medical man, which is merely one that might be picked at random from the masses of published evidence.

I am intimately acquainted with the natives, their habits and customs. It is not considered a vice by them in any way, and it is not followed by the effects of a vicious habit. Therefore it cannot be called a vice. . . I belived opium-taking was a vice till I came out here and saw its effects.

It is a pity that one cannot go more at length into this evidence, after the horrible tales of moral decay with which our ears have been assailed; but space is short, and one must hurry on to the third point upon which the Commission has shed light—namely, native opinion in India as regards the prohibition.

"BOGUS" PETITIONS AND EVIDENCE.

It has been repeatedly asserted that native opinion is unanimous against opium; that it is regarded as a degrading vice; that its devotees are loaded with opprobrious names such as *aphimi* and *goolikhor*; that its growth is forced by the Government, at a loss to the cultivators; and that even the poor besotted victims of the opium dens cry out to be freed from the terrible temptation which is put in their way "for the sake of revenue."

As for the last plea, it will be sufficient to mention that inquiries into an alleged petition from seventy-three opium smokers, handed in at Poona, revealed the fact that, out of fifty-four signatories that could be traced, only three were genuine. The others stated that they were visited in their smoking clubs "by two clergymen," who simply wrote their names down without stating why.

The *Bombay Gazette Summary* for February 10 contains similar disclaimers from men who declare that they were bribed and hustled before the Commission to give evidence against opium, which in some cases they had never touched. The gentleman (a missionary) who was responsible for this presumable fraud is the same as one who has been condemned to pay a fine of Rs. 201, or in default go to prison for a month by Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, for publishing false and defamatory statements concerning an opium dealer in the *Bombay Guardian*. The account of the proceedings, in which another well known antiopiumite, the Rev. Alfred S. Dyer, is concerned, may be found in the *Bombay Gazette Summary* for April 21st last, and the attitude of the defendants lends strong probability to the suggestion that an attempt will be made to glorify the transaction as a martyrdom in a holy cause. As a matter of fact, it is but one link in a long chain of misrepresentation and deception.

This method of procedure appears to be not an uncommon one with anti-opium zealots, for it will be remembered that an influential petition from fifty Indian medical men which was presented to Parliament has been similarly repudiated on a very large scale. Thirty-six of the alleged signatories published a statement to this effect in the *Times of India* for February 2, and a grave doubt exists as to the manner in which their names were obtained and used.

A PORTRAIT SENT FROM INDIA TO LORD SALISBURY.

A portrait shown to the Royal Commission is one of the most flagrant cases of missionary gerrymandering with which they were confronted. It was introduced (doubtless through ignorance) by the Rev. Mr. Scroggie as a portrait of an "opium victim," and was reproduced and widely circulated with a horrid biography in the *Benner of Asia*.

The letterpress states of this interesting individual:—"Before he got into this (the opium) habit he was strong and used to help in his father's work. Now he looks like a monkey. There is hardly any flesh on him. He is a mere skeleton covered with skin. He is now also mad."

It was proved beyond dispute that the object of this solicitude was an epileptic and an idiot from birth, as were other members of his family, and nothing but a deliberate wish to deceive could ever have induced anybody to pick him out and photograph him as an opium-victim. The original of this fraud was actually sent to Lord Salisbury as the basis of a memorandum praying him "to consider the ruin caused by the opium traffic." Such is the impudence of bigoted faddism.

The article describing this precious piece of missionary fancy-work ends with a sentence which we quote not so much for the sake of the palpable irony which it contains as for its evident truthfulness. It says:—

The presonal histories of a number of similar typical victims of opium appear among much other deeply interesting and convincing mattter in a pamphlet just published in London from the pen of Miss Soonderbai H. Powar, of Bombay.

Were this an isolated case it would not signify much. But there is no doubt whatever that English credulity has been abused over and over again by similar photographs of diseased or famine-stricken natives, palmed off as victims of opium. Honourable men like Sir Joseph Pease, and others who trumpet the anti-opium gospel from their philanthropic platforms in England, have not a notion how much they are duped by rabid or self-interested agitators elsewhere. Or perhaps one should say they were not; for the results of the Commission must surely have opened the eyes of all those members of the society whose "inspired sentiment" is not, like that of Canon Wilbeforce, admittedly "proof against all argument."

REAL NATIVE OPINION.

Passing over these discreditable episodes, as not reflecting upon the chracter of the agitation at large, evidence before the Commission established in the most absolute way that, so far from there being a wide-spread cry for abolition, the proceedings of the inquiry were arousing much discontent and suspicion among the people, who saw in it only an insidious attempt to force British made spirits upon them.

As for the losses to the cultivators and the forcing of cultivation, a great deal of arrant nonsense was produced. We over here know a little about the value of agricultural grumblings, especially when fostered by an agitation. Figures were produced before the Commission to show that the cultivation of opium poppy must be at a loss as compared with other crops, and were openly proved to be misleading and unfair. A great outcry was made against certain clauses which insisted upon opiumlicensees selling a given quantity of opium under penalty of a fine, and an attempt was made to represent this as "forcing the sale of opium." As a matter of fact it was shown to be a wise and necessary regulation to prevent the selling of smuggled opium; but it had to be withdrawn under pressure of the misconstruction put upon it. The same tactics were pursued in a variety of other instances. But the whole case against the Indian Government of directly or indirectly forcing the ryots to cultivate opium fell to the ground before the simple fact that the only complaints ever made against the officials of the Opium Department, have been on the score of withdrawing permission to cultivate.

THE many biographical notices that have followed on the death of the Editor of "The World" have omitted mention of one curious fact upon which Mr. Yates occasionally commented with a smile. The career earliest selected for him was neither the Post Office, the stage, journalism, nor literature. He was to have entered the Church. Such was the strong wish of his father, who even drew up plans involving young Edmund's entrance at Charterhouse and his transference to Oxford, where he was to take Holy Orders. Circumstances intervened to prevent the accomplishment of what would have been an interesting experiment.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used Koko for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling, promotes its growth, and is most pleasant dressing imaginable." This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being cooling and refreshing, and it cleanses the head of dandruff.

WRITERS AND READERS.

Lady Jeune is collecting the articles on society matters and kindered topics which she has published in the magazines during the past few years, and they will appear in book form shortly. She has not quiet decided on the title yet, and probably that will not be altogether easy, as the papers include so many subjects.

Mark Twain dropped into London the other day from America, but only made a very short stay. He has gone to France to select the pleasantest seaside retreat he can find for a summer of literary work. Before the end of the summer he is hopeful of being able to run over here to attend a literary function or two. His new book, Pud'n-head Wilson, dealing with the Mississippi region and life, which he knows so well, is to be published shortly.

Mr. Henry J. Drane will publish early a shillings volume, entitled Lord Rosebery, his Words and his Work, by Mr. Arthur Wallace. Mr. Wallace treats Lord Rosebery, in six different capacities—(1), As man; (2), as Radical; (3), as Municipalist; (4), as Home Ruler; (5), as Imperial Federationist; and (6), as Foreign Minister and Premier. The volume will contain a portrait by Mr. F. C. Gould.

Mr. George Meredith's novel, Lord Ormon and His Aminta, will be published by Messrs. Chapman this month. It will be his twelfth novel, not counting the tales The Shaving of Shagpat and Farina. Richard Feverel is the favourite in the popular sense, with Rhoda Fleming and Diana of the Crossways about equal. His last story was One of our Conquerors, and like it and the others, Lord Ormont and His Aminta will be in three volumes.

Mr. T. G. Spyers, precis-writer to the Royal Commission on Labour, has made an epitome of the evidence and report in popular form. It will be published in the Social Science Series, simultaneously with the appearance—the official appearance, that is—of the Commission's Report. Seeing that the Commission has yielded some sixty-five Blue-books on the Labour question, the task of epitomising the inquiry cannot have been an easy one. Mr. Spyers has grouped the different parts of the inquiry in the most convenient form, beginning with the larger and general questions. Then he proceeds to the specific branches evolving out of these, as, for instance, the subject of the hours of labour.

Mr. Norman Gale's Cricket Songs are dedicated to all Rugby boys in general, and to John and William Denton in particular. Four years ago Mr. Gale issued a slender volume of cricket songs. Seven of these are now reprinted; all the others are new. Throughout the songs, as Mr. Gale by way of being perfectly clear points out, the cricket-ball is for the most part spoken of as a female. Once or twice the neuter gender is used. The names of some prominent cricketers, and in one case of a critic, are alluded to. He trusts no vexation will come of that.

Mr. Andrew Reid will shortly give to the world a companion volume to Vox Clamantium. The New Party, for that is to be its name, is to strike terror into the Liberal party, and to make the bourgeois blaspheme generally. We are not able to imagine its writers sitting as a compact body below the gangway, nor should we like to act as their parliamentary whip; but we doubt not that The New Party (in book form) will be stirring and instructive. The writers are of great variety. Dean Kitchin, Mr. C. L. Marson, Dr. Horton, Mr. Wicksteed, and Mr. Percy Dearmer are among the contributing clerics. Mr. Keir Hardie, Dr. A. Russel Wallace, Mr. Grant Allen, Mr. Hammill, and Mr. Blatchford, the Nunquam whose Merrie England is at last getting appreciated in the South—these gentlemen are to add to the comprehensiveness of the book Mr. Roden Noel and Mr. Le Gallienne will sing; and Madam Sarah Grand will write side by side with such staunch warriors for Labour as Miss Frances Hicks and Miss Margaret McMillan. Mr. Walter Crane has drawn a frontispiece embodying the New Era in black-and-white.

Madam Sarah Grand's novel, The Heavenly Twins, has been pirated in America, and the pirate is being run to earth. The novel has had an enormous run in America, something like a hundred thousand copies having now been sold there. In England the sale has as nearly as possible been half that, but of course it has to be remembered that the three-volume form of fiction is unknown in the States. What sale in single volume would be implied by a sale of close on four thousand copied in three volumes, is a nice question.

Towards Utopia is the title of a work by Mr. T. Perry Coste which Messrs. Sonnenschein will issue in a few days. Some time ago this writer published a pamphlet on the organisation of science. In Towards Utopia he endeavours to indicate a series of ideals which would take us ever nearer Utopia. The first necessity, Mr. Perry Coste holds, is the education and radical reform of public opinion.

Mr. David Nutt is bringing out a delightful book for children. Children's Singing Games, with the tunes to which they are sung, is its title. The games and tunes have been collected by Mrs. Alice B. Gomme, and the illustrations, in black and white, are by Miss Winifred Smith. The editor and the artist between them will probably revive, even in old fogies, many pleasant memories of their childhood. Mrs. Gomme has carefully selected the examples so as to represent, faithfully, the various types of singing games current in the British Isles. There are countless variants both of words and music, but Mrs. Gomme has been at great pains to select the best and brightest. She also gives directions regarding the traditional method of playing each game, and deals lightly with the antique parentage of these survivals of the nursery. Nor are editors and artists the only persons to whom children are indebted for a book of this kind. Mr. David Nutt it was who first made Mr. Batten, the illustrator, by pre-eminence, of the Fairy Tale known to English children, and he is now introducing to them Miss Winifred Smith. This young and most promising artist is a pupil of the Birmingham School of Art, an institution which may be said to have produced a new race of book illustrators. The Singing Game contain the following eight—We are the Rovers, Jenny Jones, Poor Mary sits a-weeping, Millking Pails, Green Gravel, Old Roger, Three Dukes, and When I was a young girl.

The same publisher has in the press the second volume of Parzival, translated for first time into English by Jessie L. Weston. It is hardly necessary to say that this great poem is, except in Wagner's dramatic version of it, unknown to the English reading public. The second volume contains special appendices dealing with the material upon which Wolfram Von Eschenbach, seven centuries ago, based his great poem—the first individual masterpiece of modern European literature, and perhaps the most perfect exponent of the chivalrous ideal of the Middle Ages, as it is truthfully described.

Dr. C. F. Marshall is preparing for the press an edition of the lectures on the Darwinian theory delivered by his distinguished brother, the late Dr. Arthur Milnes Marshall, Professor of Zoology in Owen's College, and Fellow of St. Jhon's Cambridge, whose biological lectures and addresses have already been briefly noticed in our literary page. As a teacher and writer the late Professor was due of the clearest scientific expositors of his day, a worthy compeer in that respect with the Tyndalls and the Huxleys. His text-book on Veterbrate Embryology is acknowledged to be one of the best books of its class. As a teacher he was singularly successful and popular. The lectures on the Darwinian theory, which are to be abundantly illustrated, will, however, not be published until the autumn.

Messrs. Innes and Co. are making considerable improvements in the Newbery House Magazine, the publication of which they assumed a month or two ago. Professor Shuttleworth is to contribute to it a series of papers on Church Music and the clerical portion of it will contain every month four pages of notes on the general ecclesiastical events and movements of the day. The July number is to contain a collection of eleven portraits of St. Bernard, collected by the Rev. S. Eales, Rector of Faversham. In the same number will appear an article on Rhinoceros Hunting by the well-known South African traveller and sportsman, Mr. Selous. Short stories will figure in the magazine, as also a short series of articles by Mr. G. F. Brich on the Archæology of London.

Miss Florence Farr's novel, The Dancing Faun' will be published by Messrs. Mathews and Lane —Mrs. Humphry Ward's Marcella is now in its fifth edition.—Uncle's Ghost, the story by Mr. W. Sapte, jun., in the Tavistock Library, is to be ready shortly—Miss Beatrice Harraden, who is now in California, has in contemplation a New Book of the Fairies.—A Pastor's Vengeance is a tale by Mr. Walter Wood, which Messrs. Warne will publish in their London Library.—The next volume in Messrs. Black's Dryburgh edition of the Waverley novels will be The Talisman. It is illustrated by Mr. H. M. Paget. Messrs. Hutchinson have in the press a new novel in three volumes entitled A Hunted Life, by Mr. Fogerty, author of Countess Irene, in which the scenes are chiefly laid on the western coast of Ireland, and in the lawless counties bordering Lough Dearg, on the River Shannon.

Professor Henry Drummond's Lowell Lectures on the Ascent of Man are already in the fourth thousand. Of his Natural Law in the Spiritual World, 114,000 copies have been sold in England. A book entitled The Life and Letters of James Macpherson is announced by Messrs. Sonnenschein, which will be an interesting addition to the Ossian literature. Mr. T. Bailey Saunders is the author. Messrs. Chapman and Hall will publish at once a work on The Theory and Practice of Design, by Mr. Frank G. Jackson, whose Lessons on Decorative Design are well known.

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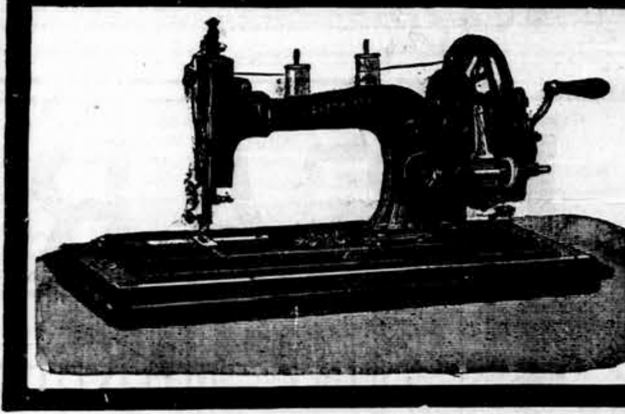

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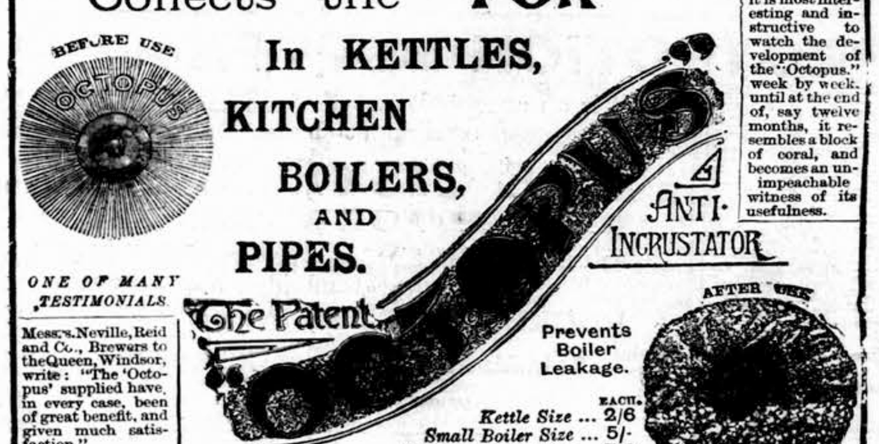

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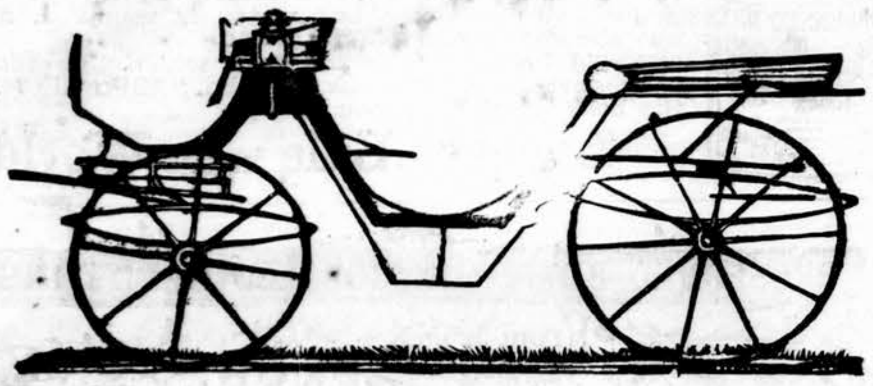

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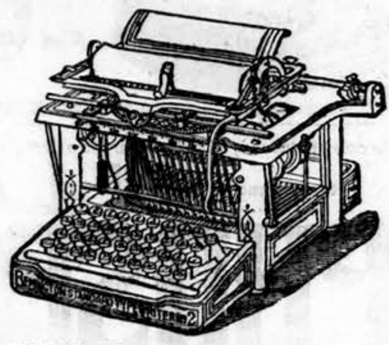

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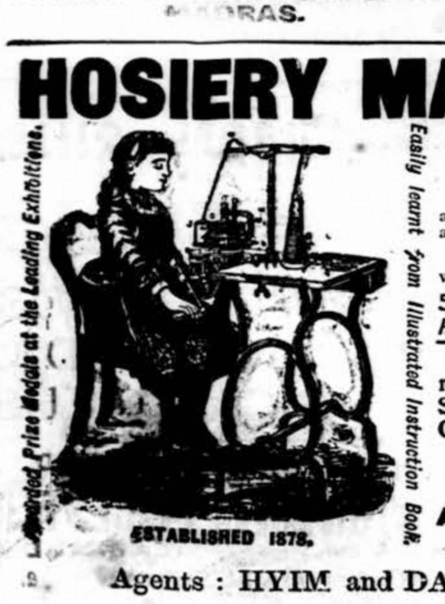

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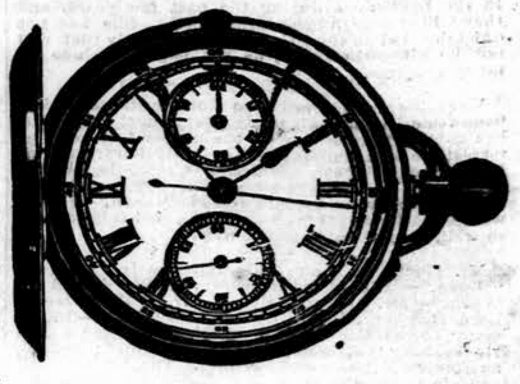

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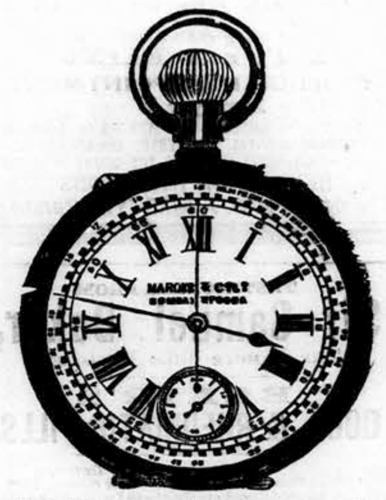

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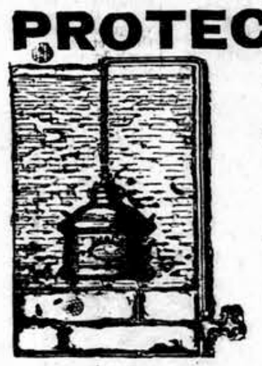

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